

AMERICAN FRUITS

Nurseries, Arboriculture and Commercial Horticulture

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Vol. XVIII

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1913

No. 1

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Exhibits—Frank W. Power, Orenco, Ore.

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Editing Report—John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

Root Gail—E. A. Smith, Lake City, Minn.

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American Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.; Secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa. Meets annually in June.

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American Association for Advancement of Science—L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

American Association of Park Superintendents—F. L. Mulford, Washington, D. C.

American Civic Association—R. B. Watrous, Washington, D. C.

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American Pomological Society—Prof. E. R. Lake, 3333 20th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

American Society of Landscape Architects—Charles D. Lay, New York City, N. Y.

American Rose Society—Benjamin Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

American Seed Trade Association—C. E. Kendall, Cleveland, O.

Canadian Horticultural Association—Julius Luck, Montreal.

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International Society of Arboriculture—J. P. Brown, Connersville, Ind.

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Missouri Valley Horticultural Society—A. V. Wilson, Muncie, Kan.

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National Council of Horticulture—H. C. Irish, Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

National Horticultural Congress—Freeman L. Reed, Council Bluffs, Ia.

National Nut Growers' Association—J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.

Ornamental Growers' Association—C. J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.

Northern Nut Growers' Association—Dr. W. C. Deming, Westchester, N. Y.

Peninsula Horticultural Society—Wesley Webb, Dover, Del.

Society for Horticultural Science—C. P. Close, College Park, Md.

Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists—John Young, New York.

Western Fruit Jobbers Association—E. B. Branch, Omaha, Neb.

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Headquarters for Nursery News

AMERICAN FRUITS MAGAZINE---JULY, 1913

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—Communications on any subject connected with Nurseries, Arboriculture or Commercial Horticulture are cordially invited by the Editor; also articles on these subjects and papers prepared for conventions of Nursery or Horticultural associations. We shall be pleased to reproduce photographs relating to these topics, Nursery Scenes, Cold Storage Houses, Office Buildings, Fields of Stock, Specimen Trees and Plants, Portraits of Individuals, etc. All photographs will be returned promptly.

ADVERTISING.—First advertising forms close on the 22d of each month; last advertising forms on the 25th. If proofs are wanted, copy should be in hand on the 15th. Rates upon application.

"American Fruits" points with pride to its advertising columns. Not all those in the nursery and allied trades are therein represented, but the leading ones are; and we believe that every advertisement represents a reliable concern. We court confidential information to the contrary.

"American Fruits" will not accept advertisements that do not represent reliable concerns.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—"American Fruits" will be sent to any address in the United States for \$1.50 a year; to Canada or abroad for \$2.00 a year. Add ten cents unless bank draft, postal or express money order is used.

WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR.—Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Nursery and Planting Trade. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

Co-operation rather than competition and the encouragement of all that makes for the welfare of the trade and of each of its units. Wholesome, clean-cut, ring true independence.

INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS.—"American Fruits" is not the official journal of any organization. It therefore makes no distinction in favor of any. It is untrammelled in its absolutely independent position and is the only publication of the kind.

Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastern section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character and International in its circulation.

Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements from every corner of the Continent.

It represents as its name implies, the Fruits of American industry in one of the greatest callings.—Commercial Horticulture in all its phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

Ralph T. Olcott, Editor and Manager

123-125 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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Apple and Pear Seedling Specialists

American Fruits

Nurseries, Arboriculture and Commercial Horticulture

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y. Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol. XVIII

ROCHESTER, N. Y. JULY, 1913

No. 1

Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen

Eleventh Annual Meeting at Portland, Ore., with Large Attendance---Richard Layritz of Victoria, Elected President---Next Session to be Held at Vancouver
Vice-president Organizes

THE ELEVENTH annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen was held at Hotel Multnomah, Portland, Ore., on June 17, President Albert Brownell, of Portland, presiding. There was a large and representative attendance, the Badge Book showing 323 members and several joining at the convention. Secretary C. A. Tonneson, of Tacoma, recorded the proceedings.

Vancouver, B. C., was selected as the place for the 1914 convention of the Pacific coast Association. It previously was conceded that the convention should go to British Columbia, and Vancouver and Victoria were placed in nomination. A contest was averted by the proposal to elect Richard Layritz, of Victoria, president of the association, the convention to go to Vancouver.

This was done, and other officers were elected as follows: Vice-presidents, one for each state, John Vallance, Oakland, Cal.; C. F. Lansing, Salem, Ore.; D. J. Tighe, Billings, Mont.; Charles L. Trotter, Vancouver, B. C.; Byron Smith, Safford, Ariz.; Carl E. Wright, Kimberly, Idaho. C. A. Tonneson, of Tacoma, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The executive committee was selected of British Columbia men, so they easily can co-operate in arranging for next year's convention. They are Charles L. Trotter, Vancouver; A. R. McDougall, New Westminster; F. R. E. DeHart, Kelowna.

The delegates were given a sightseeing trolley trip to Council Crest, which was the first of a series of excursions and entertainments which closed Saturday evening with a banquet, following an excursion up the Columbia River.

At Southern Fairs

In Western North Carolina horticultural exhibits will be given more attention at the Western North Carolina fair this year than at any fair of recent years. Realizing the importance of the fruit growing industry in western North Carolina, the management of the fair has made preparations for a splendid exhibition of fruits, nuts and flowers at this year's fair.

Charles W. Mason, formerly land and industrial agent for the Southern railway, and now manager of the Haywood Fruit exchange, is the director of this department, and efforts are being made, with good prospects of success, to secure Prof. W. N. Hutt, state horticulturist, as judge of the exhibits,



RICHARD LAYRITZ, Victoria, B. C.
Pres't Pacific Coast Ass'n of Nurserymen

Vice-presidents Meet

The state vice-presidents representing nineteen states organized with the selection of John C. Chase as chairman and James McHutchison as secretary. The report on officers and meeting place for 1914 was as follows:

President—J. B. Pilkington, Portland, Ore.
Vice-President—Henry B. Chase, Chase, Ala.
Secretary—John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.
Treasurer—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.
Executive Committee—Three years, Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.; two years, John H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; one year, P. A. Dix, Roy, Utah.

It was recommended that the convention of 1914 be held in Cleveland, O., on the fourth Wednesday in June.

A committee to confer with a committee of the Ornamental Horticulturists on the subject of a trade directory of nurserymen and florists was appointed: William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; William Flemer, New Jersey; Charles J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.

State vice-presidents were elected as follows, the vice-presidents of last year holding over except in the cases here named: Alabama, Henry B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; California, E. W. Weidmann, Chico; Kentucky, L. E. Hilenmeyer, Lexington; Maryland, Charles M. Peters, Salisbury; Michigan, Thomas Ilgenfritz, Monroe; Nebraska, H. S. Harrison, York; New York, George C.

Perkins, Newark; Oregon, S. A. Miller, Milton; Texas, W. B. Munson, Denison; Tennessee, J. C. Hale, Winchester; Utah, E. J. Harness, Roy; Montana, W. E. McMurray, Hamilton; Ohio, A. F. Bernard, Painesville.

Root or Crown Gall

The Committee on Root or Crown Gall, by the chairman, E. A. Smith, reported that the United States Department of Agriculture, entomologists in individual states, and private parties with large practical experience in the propagation of nursery stock, are conducting experiments with special reference to the effect of root or crown gall upon apple and other fruit trees.

The Jewell Nursery Co., of Minnesota, M. McDonald of Oregon, J. G. Harrison & Sons of Maryland, E. S. Welch of Iowa, George Marshall of Nebraska, and L. A. Berckmans of Georgia, wrote the committee that they could see no perceptible difference between the growth of clean trees and infected trees. In New York state the law will not permit the planting of infected trees. A. E. Robinson of Massachusetts, had lost considerable stock destroyed on account of root or crown gall and believed the Association should take up the matter of condemning and burning stock with the Federal Horticultural Board.

The District Court of the United States for the district of Colorado, in Reed vs. Rumesvell, sustained the lower courts in which a jury had decided that crown gall was not injurious to trees to the extent that healthy trees must be destroyed when other trees affected with root or crown gall are contained in the same shipment. Conclusions of the United States department and entomologists are that root or crown gall is injurious to apple trees to some degree but they differ as to the severity of the injury and the liability to contagion. Mr. Smith's report concluded with the declaration that only competent experts should be empowered by the United States to pass judgment upon infected trees.

Walnut Crop \$250,000—The output of the Anaheim, Cal., Walnut Association for the season just closed, was thirty-four carloads, about 400 tons, and brought to its members returns for the season amounting to around \$125,000. Probably half of the crop of Anaheim growth walnuts were disposed of through independent channels, which would make a total of \$250,000 received by local growers for their crops. Anaheim Association found exceptionally good demand for its walnuts, marketing them in carload lots throughout the South, East and Middle West. The nuts were carefully graded and culled, and word from the various distributing centers to which they were sent has been one of universal praise for the excellence of the Anaheim product.

Nurserymen's Joint Convention In Portland

Opening Address by President Meehan Covers Many Important Points and Timely Suggestions--Conditions in France Described by N Robert Levavasseur--Discussions Were Brisk and Instructive

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen was opened at the Hotel Multnomah in Portland at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, June 18, by President Thomas B. Meehan. As it was a joint session, President Albert Brownell, of the Pacific Coast Association was on the platform. The secretaries, John Hall and C. A. Tonneson, occupied their stations. The assembly hall was nearly filled with nurserymen and ladies. It was decorated profusely with Oregon native flowers, including a great number of roses, all of which were donated by the Portland Florists Association. The proceedings were opened with vocal music by a male quartette.

The governor of Oregon and the mayor of Portland were unable to be present, but appropriate addresses of welcome were made by Joseph Teall and Thomas Richardson respectively. John B. Morey, Dansville, N. Y., responded in behalf of the American Association and P. A. Dix, Roy, Utah, in behalf of the Pacific Coast Association.

President Meehan's address was on practical lines and it gave the Association some definite matters for consideration. He said in part:

It has been but a few years since these Coast States were almost wholly dependent upon the country east of the Rockies for their supply of fruit and ornamental stocks, but now this is changed, and we find here great nurseries, which are not only filling all demands for fruit trees and a great deal of the fruit stocks required for home consumption, but are growing them in such vast quantities that they are seeking markets in the Middle West and even in the Eastern states for an outlet for their products.

With these conditions confronting us, what may we expect in the next ten years?

It has been supposed that the supply of pear, plum and cherry stocks must be produced in France, that climatic conditions precluded the possibility of successfully growing them in the United States, yet for several years past these Pacific Coast States have grown quite large quantities of these stocks for their own consumption, and successfully too, and I venture to predict that at no distant date they will not only grow all the fruit stocks they require for their own use, but will also produce sufficient to supply a large part of the demand in the East and Middle West.

And why should this not be so? Hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually sent to France to pay for the millions of fruit stocks which we use, and which we may properly call our "raw material."

We should, by trial and experiment, find in this vast country, certain localities where all the different stock we use can profitably be produced, and when these locations are found we may truly call this a "free country" and at the same time cut ourselves loose from the drastic laws which are continually being exacted, and which tend to hamper our trade relations with foreign countries.

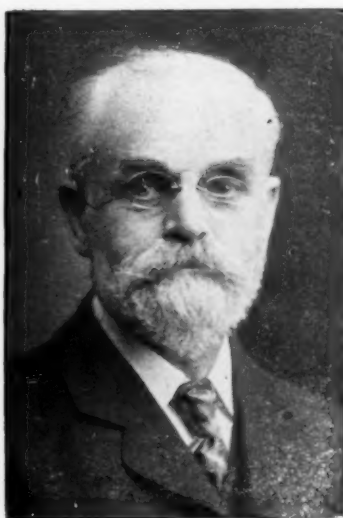
Should Amend Constitution

President Meehan said that the constitution of the American Association should be amended so as to provide for filling a vacancy in the list of officers in the interim between conventions, to increase the bond of the treasurer, to bond the secretary and, if thought advisable, to combine the offices of secretary and treasurer. He also referred to the success of James McHutchison as a committee of one to increase membership, the net gain having been one hundred during the fiscal year. Continuing, President Meehan said:

I wish here to express my appreciation and thanks to the chairmen of all the committees, who have been indefatigable in their efforts to protect and advance the interests of the nurserymen of this country and to make our Association a success. I sometimes feel that the members individually do not sufficiently appreciate how much time these gentlemen are giving and the work they are doing. We are surely fortunate in having among us such public spirited men who are willing to give so much of their valuable time to the Association.

As an illustration of what may be accomplished by united action I refer to the successful ending of the case of E. W. Reed against the State Inspectors of Colorado. The case was financed jointly by the Western Association of Nurserymen and the American Association of Nurserymen, as it was considered a test case, the outcome of which would be of lasting benefit to every member of our Association.

Only recently the inspectors of the State of Massachusetts destroyed an entire shipment of imported Rhododendrons, because they claimed that some of the plants had crown gall. It seems to me that this is another case which should be investigated by our Legislative Committee and if the evidence warrants it, the Association should financially back a case to recover damages.



JOHN HALL, Rochester, N. Y.
Secy. American Assn. Nurserymen

At a meeting of the Ornamental Growers Association, held in New York city in January last, a suggestion was made that there should be prepared a directory of nurserymen who were actually engaged in the growing of nursery stock, or if dealers or others should be included in the list, they should be so arranged or classified, that those who consulted the directory should have accurate and up-to-date information. It was decided that this was a work which could be undertaken only by a Nurserymen's Association, but that it was too great for the Ornamental Growers Association alone. A committee consisting of J. Edward Moon, John H. Dayton and Thomas B. Meehan was appointed to investigate the matter and report at the next meeting, and in the meantime to bring the matter to your attention in the hopes that you would appoint a similar committee to act in conjunction with them, for the purpose of determining the feasibility of such an undertaking. A communication from Mr. Moon, the chairman of the Ornamental Committee will be read at the proper time, and I trust you will give it your due consideration.

There appears to be a growing tendency by the Forestry Departments of some of our states, to distribute forest trees at what they claim to be the cost of production. We have at last succeeded in getting rid of the free seed distribution incubus of the United States Government, but State Forestry Nurseries seem to be growing rapidly, and are as great or a greater menace to our business and I feel that some action on this question should be taken by our Association.

The State of New York, for instance, is offering White Pine transplants, four years old at \$4 per 1000, two year seedlings at \$1.50 per 1000, White Ash seedlings at \$3 per 1000, Black Locust at \$2.50 per 1000, Carolina Poplar cuttings at \$1.50 per 1000 and other coniferous and deciduous forest trees at similar prices.

Reforestation is Important

There is no doubt that the question of reforestation is one requiring important consideration, and every reasonable inducement should be offered to land owners to plant trees for forestry purposes, but why should any state government furnish trees at cost any more than that they should supply fruit trees at cost to the orchardist.

There are many large nurseries which are making a specialty of raising trees for forestry planting, and it does not seem right that the National or any State government should step in and compete in this business, with all the odds against the nurserymen, who, perforce, must conduct his business for a profit and not for his health or pleasure alone.

This matter is a serious one, and sooner or later must be met by some action of our Association.

Some years since, at a meeting of our vice-presidents, I suggested that some regular or systematic plan should be adopted for the selection of the place of meeting of our annual convention. Last year we met in Boston, almost an extreme eastern point, --this year we have come to almost an extreme western city in the United States, and next year, under our present method of choosing a meeting place, we are just as likely as not to go to an extreme southern point, all depending upon the eloquence of personal magnetism of those who champion some beautiful or attractive location.

I believe that as this Association is for the good of every nurseryman in this great country, its meetings should be held in various sections, but this should be done in such a manner as to avoid the selection of extreme points in two succeeding years.

To my mind this can only be accomplished by dividing the country into several sections, and the meeting place selected in consecutive order each year, in one of these sections, returning to the first section after a meeting has been held once in each of the sections.

I throw this out merely as a suggestion, believing that if it would be taken under consideration by our Executive Committee, at least some plan could be evolved, which would do away with our present hit or miss system, and would prove of great and lasting benefit to our Association.

It has been suggested at various times, that some one city like Chicago, should be selected permanently as our convention city, but I can see no reason why nurserymen in or near that city should be so favored, leaving those members living at a more or less greater distance to take their time and spend their money to go there year after year. It is quite the duty of the Association to go to the door of the eastern or western or southern nurserymen at least once in five years.

During the last twelve months, since our convention in Boston, the Silent Reaper has been active in our midst, and death has taken from us several members, who for many years were active in the work of the Association, and who have done much toward advancing and elevating the nursery

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Nurserymen's Joint Convention

(Continued from page 6)

interests of this country. Our Boston meeting was scarcely brought to a close when the death occurred of George S. Jossely, quickly followed by Prof. John Craig, Treasurer Charles L. Yates, George A. Sweet, William Smith, O. P. Nichols, Joshua I. Maxwell, R. W. Reasoner, Charles Dingee, William R. Smith, T. V. Munson, Benjamin Chase, J. W. McNary, S. D. Willard, Miss Martha Lehr of the Morris Nursery Co., and J. R. Trumpy, the latter one of the oldest and best known propagators of ornamental nursery stock in the United States and for many years associated with the old firm of Parsons & Co.

The memory of these kind friends and collaborators should be an inspiration to us to continue the great work these men so successfully carried on. Their kindly faces, congenial dispositions and helping hands will be sadly missed at this and future gatherings of our Association, but how fittingly we can say "The good which men do live after them," for truly the good which these men have done will last even unto many generations.

John C. Chase, Derry, N. H., moved that a committee of five be appointed to recommend action on the matters brought up in the president's address. Seconded by Peter Youngers. Carried.

President Albert Brownell of the Pacific Coast Association in his annual address said that ten years ago that Association started with a score of members and now with its associate members it numbers nearly five hundred. The increase of active members during the year was one hundred, according to Secretary Tonneson. The greatest good which the Association has done, said President Brownell, is the elimination of distrust and suspicion on the part of the members and the substitution of personal friendship and a general desire to work harmoniously, and to place the nursery business on a higher plane.

Mr. McHutchison, of New York city, outlined the methods by which he had rounded up a hundred new members. Upon motion of A. W. McDonald, seconded by George C. Roeding, the committee on membership was continued and a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. McHutchison.

President Meehan announced the following special committee of five on the president's address: John C. Chase, Derry, N. H.; Henry B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; Howard Davis, Baltimore, Md.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal.

Adjournment was taken until afternoon.

Looking Forward

The afternoon session of the first day was opened with an address by E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex., on "The Future of Horticulture," in which he took a very broad view and emphasized the necessity for conserving soil and resources for posterity.

George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal., and Henry W. Kirkpatrick, Los Angeles, discussed the subject opened up by Mr. Kirkpatrick. Mr. Roeding said that during his six months' trip in Europe last year he was astonished by the extent to which the Europeans have employed trees and plants in ornamental work and he thought Americans had much to learn therefrom. "One must see the nurseries of France, Belgium, Holland and Germany," said he, "to realize how far behind we are in the matter of ornamental trees. In France I visited the nurseries of the Levavasseurs at Ussy and Angers. They have

at Angers practically all the plants we grow in California, yet this fact is not indicated in their catalogues. At Ussy I saw what made me think very forcibly of California, the Sequoia Gigantea. I saw a tree there forty years old and thirteen feet in circumference. The future of horticulture will depend upon quality of fruit grown. We shall soon be shipping oranges to Europe by the ship load through the Panama canal. Packing is important. California has much to learn in this respect. While we were getting ninety cents a box Washington and



NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR, Ussy, France
Touring the United States and a Distinguished Delegate to Nurserymen's Convention in Portland, Ore. Photo Taken at Paradise, Mont., by an "American Fruits" staff Artist, June 15, 1913.

Oregon growers were getting \$1 and \$1.50 because of superior packing."

Mr. Kruckeberg said that landscape improvement had reached great development in Southern California and much attention is being given to it elsewhere. There is opportunity for advancement in educating the public to demand value in place of the ineffective results following too often the influence of the politician in the treatment of parks and boulevards. He believed that in the future economic horticulture would have to do largely with the market place and the counting room, rather than the field, for the problem would be the application to the land of what the nurserymen had well produced. A vital point will be distribution. The country is strewn with the wrecks of co-operative fruit associations, yet in Mr. Kruckeberg's opinion co-operation is the key to success.

J. B. Neff, prominent orchardist of Anaheim, Cal., an orange and walnut grower of wide reputation, who has been growing fruit in California twenty years said: "What we need is better management, in all farming operations as well as in fruit growing. The trouble is that the farmer and fruit grower has been a worker and not a thinker. We want to prune better and to plant our trees farther apart. Good fruit grows only on good trees, with large leaves and

branches and thrifty color. If our land is not especially fertile we should prune more and plant farther apart. There is no competition in good fruit, it is all among the second class fruit. The nurseryman's part is not to grow the most trees but the best and to educate the planter to choose these. Science is simply knowing how and why; art is the doing. These should go hand in hand in the production of nursery stock."

Conditions in France

Norbert Levavasseur, Ussy, France, though not on the programme, was called upon for a brief address. "I am rather a poor public speaker even in my own language," said he, "and it is only because of your most cordial reception and very kind consideration in every particular that I make any attempt to speak to you from this platform today. I have addressed similar gatherings in Great Britain. While I have not been able to understand readily and fully all the speeches and papers that have been presented, still I shall read them in the published reports of the proceedings and have no doubt they will be useful to me. I have heard what Mr. Roeding has said in praise of European ornamentals. Now I want to say that I have been equally delighted with what I have seen this month in the United States. He has told you that you are far behind European countries in the use of ornamental nursery stock. I do not believe a word of it. You are not so far behind us. We have some trees you have not, yet you can easily have them.

"I heard Mr. Roeding call upon you to secure co-operation. Now, it may interest you to know that for long we have been practicing this in Europe. We have horticultural associations in each country and these together form the International Horticultural Association. I do not see why your association, the American Association of Nurserymen, should not join this international body. I can give you the names of the officers and you can communicate with them."

Upon the suggestion of George C. Perkins, Newark, N. Y., the American Association voted to apply at once for membership in the International Association.

The following committee on auditing reports of the secretary and treasurer was appointed by President Meehan: L. C. Stark, Mo.; M. McDonald, Ore.; W. L. Hart, N. Y. The committees on resolutions presented the following:

Whereas, The American Association of Nurserymen and Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen meeting in Joint Convention in Portland, Ore., June 17th to 20th inclusive, have been recipients of many courtesies and favors both during the stay in Portland and en route, and, desiring to express our appreciation of the same, therefore be it

Resolved, That a vote of thanks of the joint convention be extended to the following:

To the Portland Floral Society for their generous contribution of flowers and lavish floral decorations of hall and exhibit rooms.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dahman for flowers sent Nurserymen's Special Car at Missoula.

To the Washington Nursery Co. and the citizens of Toppenish, Zillah, Wapato and North Yakima, for their generous hospitality.

To the Milton Nursery Co., of Milton, E. H. Shepard, H. S. Galligan and F. H. Stan-

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Committee Report on Legislation East

Presented to American Association by the Chairman, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.

AS CHAIRMAN of the Committee on Legislation east of the Mississippi River, I beg to submit the following report:

Federal Legislation

Much of the work of this Committee during the past five years has been the consideration of the proposed legislation affecting the importation of foreign nursery stock and the quarantine of domestic stock, and at the St. Louis Convention of 1911 and the Boston Convention of 1912, full reports were made covering the situation existing at the time. The report made at the Boston Convention concluded by saying that the bill then under consideration, introduced May 3, 1912, No. 24119, was not likely to be acted on during the then present session of Congress, and your Committee suggested "that it should be instructed as to the views and wishes of the Association, and authorized to continue to carefully watch the progress of the present bill, and to safeguard as far as possible the interests of the members of this Association." Much to the surprise of everybody, including your Committee and the officials of the Department of Agriculture, the bill passed Congress in August, 1912, substantially as shown by Bill No. 24119.

The next work of your Committee was an effort to get the "Rules and Regulations" of the Department as authorized by the law in such working shape as would be practical and least burdensome to the trade. In September, 1912, your Committee had a conference in Washington with several of the members of the Horticultural Board, and succeeded in materially modifying the requirements suggested by the Board. We found the members of the Board anxious to so arrange the regulations as to make them as little burdensome as possible, consistent with the proper protection of the public, and the rules as adopted and promulgated have been in effect during the past shipping season, with some slight modification from time to time as necessities arose, and have worked with fair smoothness, considering that they were new and, to a certain extent, of an experimental nature.

Important Change in Rules

During the month of May, your Committee received from Mr. Marlatt, Chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board, a draft of proposed "New Rules and Regulations." These were carefully considered by your Committee, and some changes and modifications suggested, and the "New Rules and Regulations" have been printed and issued by the Department as Circular No. 44, dated May 26, 1913, and can be secured by any nurseryman by application to the Federal Horticultural Board at Washington, D. C.

The new rules are, in general, better and easier than those in effect last winter. One important change is a provision for a blanket permit covering all of the importations which you may propose to make from any one foreign concern. It will not be necessary to include in your application a statement of the quantities or items to be imported, except as to Pines, and you will receive a general permit covering your transactions with the foreign exporter during the season, but when the goods arrive, whether in one or more lots, you will be required to send a statement to the Federal Horticultural Board, giving in detail the items received, which would practically be a copy of your consular invoice; the same notice to be sent to the state inspector who will have charge of the inspection at destination.

The changes in the new rules are generally in the line of removal of unnecessary restrictions, and in that respect are an improvement on the previous rules. There are still some provisions in the rules which seem to your Committee to be unnecessary, and which add to our burdens and the burdens of the Federal Horticultural Board, without increasing the efficiency of the regulations, and your Committee has suggested to Chairman Marlatt a further conference during the summer, for the purpose of

considering such points; therefore, your new Legislative Committee should be instructed as to your views and wishes, and, if you think it wise, should be given instructions to continue such conference with the Federal Horticultural Board as it may deem advisable.

In conclusion, your Committee wishes to correct an erroneous impression evidently in the minds of some of the members of this Association. It has seemed to be the impression that this law under discussion provides for the federal inspection of foreign nursery stock. There is no provision in the law for the federal inspection of foreign nursery stock. The law provides that foreign nursery stock must be inspected in the country where it is grown before it can be imported, but that is the only requirement for inspection. The laws of various states require state inspection, and the federal law obliges you to send a notice of the arrival of foreign stock to the state inspector, but it does not and cannot oblige the state inspector to inspect your stock, so



WILLIAM PITKIN, Rochester, N. Y.

that as far as inspection is concerned this law has not changed the previous existing conditions except that it will probably make more effective the inspection in foreign countries. So far as inspection on this side is concerned, you will still depend on state laws, as heretofore.

It has been stated to your Committee by some members that this law is a good thing because it provided for federal inspection. That impression is entirely erroneous. The substance of the law is that it places authority in the hands of the Federal Horticultural Board, at their option, to declare a quarantine against any and all foreign nursery stock and prevent its introduction into the United States; and further, the law gives the Federal Horticultural Board power to quarantine any nursery section in the United States and prohibit shipments of nursery stock out of that nursery or section during the continuance of the quarantine.

Power in Federal Board

These are the main and important provisions of the law, and the provisions which some day may make trouble. It is, of course, hoped that the law will be administered wisely and with good judgment. If it is, perhaps no serious difficulties will result, but the law lodges in the hands of the Federal Horticultural Board the power to absolutely control the importation of nursery stock from foreign countries, and to absolutely prevent you from shipping out your goods at any time when in the judgment of the Board it may seem proper to do so. The other provisions of the law, for applications and permits, are matters of detail. The substance of the law is quarantine—foreign and domestic. In the opinion of your Committee, the enactment of this law is not a subject of congratulation by the nurserymen, but rather one that should be viewed with regret and with the fear that some day it may be so administered as to cause us serious trouble and loss.

Your Committee feels that the present Board of Horticulture has treated us fairly and reasonably, and expects that this condition will continue. They have listened to our arguments and suggestions courteous-

ly, and have given us every opportunity to present our views, and the thanks of this Association are due that body. It is to be hoped that future boards and future officials will follow on the same wise lines, and that we shall have no serious difficulties, but the risk is and will be ever present.

State Legislation

State of New York.—During the session of the Legislature last winter, a bill was introduced which would have been very burdensome to the nursery interests. After considerable work, the bill was amended, or rather re-written, and most of the objectionable provisions eliminated. It failed of passage, however, but is likely to reappear next winter, and as it still contains provisions requiring registration and licensing of outside nurserymen doing business in New York state, it is of interest to the Association generally, and your new Committee on Legislation should be instructed to keep careful watch of this matter and secure such modifications as will remove any and all unnecessary burdens. The bill also contained some provisions affecting only New York state nurserymen, which should not be allowed to pass.

State of New Jersey.—Last winter some of our members received a notice from the New Jersey Inspection Department to the effect that we must furnish that Department a list of the customers in New Jersey to whom shipments were made, and accompany such list with a detailed statement of the quantities and kinds of stock shipped to such customers. Your Committee had considerable correspondence on the subject, endeavoring to point out the difficulties and large amount of labor necessary to send lists of retail orders handled through delivery agents, and finally the New Jersey authorities withdrew the ruling and said that the rule need apply only to large shipments made direct to the purchaser, which, of course, was a comparatively easy matter to handle.

State of Illinois.—Last fall some of our members received a notice from the inspection authorities of Illinois, to the effect that we must attach a copy of inspection certificate to each package or bundle contained in a box, as well as attaching copy of the certificate to the outside of the box; this to apply to retail deliveries handled through agents or deliverymen, so that each customer in the delivery would be sure to receive an inspection certificate. On examination of the Illinois law, your Committee was unable to find any provision in the law authorizing such an order, and so stated to the state inspector, who referred the matter to his Attorney General, and the Attorney General decided that the position of the nurserymen was right, and that there was no authority for such a ruling, so that trouble was done away with.

State of Massachusetts.—The Report of this Committee at the Boston Convention outlined some changes in the Massachusetts law, effective December 1, 1912. We understand that these changes have gone into effect, and so far as your Committee is informed, the law is working smoothly and no complaints have come to the notice of your Committee.

State of West Virginia.—During the last session of the West Virginia Legislature, a new law was enacted, regulating the shipments of nursery stock to West Virginia from other states, and the substance of their requirements is as follows:

First—A registration certificate must be obtained from the state auditor at Wheeling, W. Va. Fee for this certificate is \$5, and the amount must accompany the application. On receipt of this certificate or license, the employer is authorized to furnish each of his agents a duplicate of the certificate. These duplicates can be made by the employer in his office.

Second—Permit tags must be attached to each and every bundle, bale or box of nursery stock shipped into the state. These permit tags can be obtained by addressing

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Committee on Legislation West

PETER YOUNGERS, Geneva, Neb., Chairman

AS CHAIRMAN of the Legislative Committee west of the Mississippi river, I respectfully submit the following report:

W. C. Reed of Vincennes, Indiana, vs. F. L. Rounsevell in Colorado.

This case was commenced by W. C. Reed, in May, 1911. The Plaintiff sued F. L. Rounsevell, a duly authorized tree inspector, for destroying about \$700 worth of trees shipped into Colorado by plaintiff. The case was tried in the Federal court and lasted several days, as we were in Denver with the witnesses from January 27th until February 3d. This case was tried in the sense of testing the constitutionality of the law, as well as a civil suit for damage. The jury, after forty-eight hours' deliberation, rendered a verdict for W. C. Reed, in the sum of \$152. This verdict,—according to Archibald Lee, former Attorney-General of Colorado,—nullified the law, and decided that State Inspectors are without authority to act without subjecting themselves to individual liability. This decision will cause the inspectors to hesitate before destroying stock without giving the shipper an opportunity to be heard in his own behalf, and will, no doubt, help to put an end to arbitrary destruction of trees by inspectors.

The case was strongly contested by the authorities of Colorado and there were many witnesses and depositions on both sides. E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Tex., and George Marshall of Arlington, Neb., were present and their straightforward evidence had much weight in the case. I believe a great deal of good will result and it will have the effect of bringing the entomologist and tree inspector in closer touch with the nurseryman, as no nurseryman desires to send out diseased stock, for there could be no surer way to destroy his business than to send out such stock; and when the entomologist and inspector realize that fact,



PETER YOUNGERS, Geneva, Neb.

there will be peace and harmony. The inspector, through ignorance of growing conditions, often destroys trees. I saw trees lying on the ground in California, which had been thrown out by a local inspector because they had "hairy root," as he called it. These trees had nice healthy fibrous roots, and because nature had favored them with abundance of roots to take hold of the soil and live, this inspector condemned them to perish, and the man who had produced the trees at a cost of hard labor and care had to submit to such an outrage, and lose the trees.

Why should not every tree inspector be compelled to pass an examination as to his knowledge of insects and tree diseases before he receives a license to go out and destroy stock.

The Montana Case

On April 5th, 1913, I received word from E. S. Welch, of Shenandoah, Iowa, that a car of trees had been held up at Billings, Montana, by R. E. Bancroft, Horticultural Inspector.

I immediately wired our attorney, W. M. Johnston, as follows: "I have just received word that Horticultural Inspector R. E. Bancroft, has wired the Mt. Arbor Nursery of Shenandoah, Iowa, 'I am holding car of nursery stock for Yellow Stone Nursery, until license is paid.' This car is in Billings. Kindly get after this case at once and get it into court."

I received a prompt answer by wire, asking that I wire bond for \$500. The bond was furnished and action commenced at once against M. L. Dean, state horticulturist and R. E. Bancroft, inspector of fruit pests for District No. 1, state of Montana, to enjoin them from interfering with Mr. Welch doing business in the state of Montana without license. The court issued a restraining order and mandatory injunction requiring the inspector to issue certificate, which enabled Mr. Welch to deliver the trees; and the case is now in court as both sides have filed briefs, and we hope to have a decision on the injunction suit soon.

I will read letters from our attorney, which will give you the condition of the cases as they now stand both in Wyoming and Montana.

Not by claims, but by performances are reputations made.

Compare "American Fruits" with anything approaching it. We'll let you tell it.

Committee on Legislation (Continued)

the state entomologist at Morgantown, W. Va., at the following prices, postpaid:

\$1.00 per 100 tags
\$2.50 per 500 tags
\$3.50 per 1000 tags

Check must accompany the order for tags.

Third—In addition to the permit tag furnished by the state entomologist, each and every bundle, bale or box shipped into the state must have attached a copy of the inspection certificate of the state from which the shipment originated.

This seems to be a fair and reasonable law, except as to the matter of license fee. It is an open question whether such a requirement is constitutional, but the amount involved is not large, and it is doubtful whether the Association would be warranted in contesting the law.

State of Maine.—Your Committee was instructed to bring a case, testing the law of the state of Maine which provided for an agent's license fee of \$10 per year, such fee to be paid by the agent before beginning work, and, if the law were enforced, obliging payment by every agent before commencing operations, even though he made no sales. The law was tested, and the highest court in the state of Maine decided in favor of the nurserymen's position.

The substance of the decision was that business done through agents was not "selling goods" in Maine, but that the agent simply solicited an order which was sent to his principal in New York state for approval

or rejection, and that if the order were accepted by the principal the actual sale was made in New York and not in Maine, and that as the law required a license for selling in the state of Maine, it was not applicable to agents or nurserymen located outside of that state.

Another point was that the license fee was a tax on interstate commerce, and therefore unconstitutional.

During the last winter's session of the Legislature, the law was amended, or a new law passed, to get away from the unconstitutional features of the preceding law. The new law reduces the license fee to \$5 and makes it apply to agents "who sell or solicit orders in the state of Maine," and further provides that the fees received for licenses are to be expended for the purpose of inspecting nursery stock received in the state from other states.

It seems to be the opinion of our attorneys that any state has a right to inspect stock coming into it, and to charge a reasonable fee for doing so, and that the provision in the new law appropriating fees received for the purpose of inspection, does away with the unconstitutional feature of the previous law which was regarded as a tax on interstate commerce, and that the application of the license feature to agents "who solicit orders in the state of Maine" gets around the other unconstitutional point in the previous law.

There is still one debatable section in the new law which excepts from the license provision "growers of nursery stock." The

question is whether this exception would also apply to the agents of such growers. Our attorneys' opinion is that this is a very close question, and one which might be decided either way, and as the license fee is small and the law otherwise not very objectionable, it is doubtful whether it would be wise to incur the expense of another test case.

The report includes a summary of the Pennsylvania bill, now in committee, which was printed in the June issue of *American Fruits* at page 156.

Pines Under Quarantine

Editor *American Fruits*:

You are respectfully advised that the following list enumerates the five-leaved pines included in Notice of Quarantine No. 7, effective May 21, 1913. None of the species listed nor any horticultural varieties of the same may be imported:

Pinus albicaulis, aristata, ayacahuite, balfovrniana, bonaparteae, cembra, excelsa, flexilis, koraiensis, lambertiana, mandchurica, monticola, parviflora, pentaphylla, peuce, pygmaea, strobiliformis, strobus.

C. L. MARLATT, Chairman,
Federal Horticultural Board,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1913,

The American Association of Nurserymen

General Meeting in Conjunction with Pacific Coast Association--Constitution and By-Laws Amended--Annual Reports Secretary Hall and Treasurer Maloy Show Gratifying Conditions--Other Matters of Importance Considered

THE business session of the American Association of Nurserymen occupied the forenoon of Friday, June 20th. No reports were deemed necessary by the executive committee and the committee on publicity. Chairman F. W. Power presented a report on exhibits which were very attractive this year and embraced a wide range of subjects not usually included. California fruits were much in evidence; also apples, cherries and strawberries from Washington and Oregon. For the first time in the history of the Association the sign "Hands off" was replaced by the one reading "Help Yourself," so that Easterners could taste as well as see coast country productions at their pleasure. Many of the exhibits were due, as was the large California representation, to Secretary Kruckeberg of the California Association of Nurserymen.

Reports of Officers

Secretary Hall in his annual report outlined causes for small attendance from the eastern states and reported greater yearly receipts than ever: \$3,314.15.

Treasurer C. J. Maloy's annual report showed balance on hand in June, 1912, \$5,974.23; receipts in year to make a total of \$9,520.66; expenditures, \$3,203.87; leaving a balance on hand of \$6,316.79.

The committee on the suggestion in the address of President Meehan, reported amendments to the Constitution and By-laws as follows:

CONSTITUTION

The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary,



J. B. PILKINGTON, Portland, Ore.
President American Association of Nurserymen

Treasurer and an Executive Committee, who shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting and hold office for one year, or until their successors are chosen.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the President and Secretary ex-officio and three others, one of the number to be elected each year, for a term of three years.

There shall also be a vice-president from each state to be chosen by their respective state delegation at the annual convention and who shall hold office until their successors are duly selected.

BY-LAWS

The vice-president shall preside at the meetings and act on the Executive Committee in the absence of the president. The state vice-presidents shall look after and promote the interests of the Association in their respective states. They shall also be a standing committee to present nominations for officers at the annual meeting and recommend the next place of meeting for the Association.

The Secretary shall keep the records and conduct the correspondence of the Association, have charge of its papers and reports and prepare the proceedings for publication. He shall collect the annual dues and any other money due the Association, turning the same over to the treasurer. He shall be under bond for such amount as the Executive Committee may require and shall receive for his services his necessary expenses for postage, stationery, etc., and such other compensation as the Association may deem proper.

Duties of Treasurer

The Treasurer shall receive and keep an account of all moneys belonging to the Association, paying out same upon the written approval of the Executive Committee. He shall make an annual report of receipts and disbursements and shall be under bond for such amount as the Executive Committee may require.

The Executive Committee shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Association, approving all bills and carrying out the purposes of the Association.

In the event of the death of any officer of the Association, the President, or in event of his death, the vice-president, shall have the power to fill such vacancy, the appointment however, to have the approval in writing of a majority of the Executive Committee. Should the death occur of both the president and vice-president, the power to fill vacancies shall be conferred upon the chairman of the Executive Committee, subject to the approval in writing of a majority of the other members of the committee.

May Establish Big Nursery

Fairport, Cal.—County Horticultural Inspector O. C. McManus, of Alturas, states that horticultural conditions in the county are undergoing a wonderful transformation, that he has inspected forty thousand trees for the country and it is not improbable that as many more will be shipped in.

This will mean the planting of over 100 acres and the varieties are of far better selection than they have been in former years. Two or three of the most prominent horticulturists of the Hood River and Rogue River districts in Oregon are talking of establishing one of the largest nurseries in California at Fairport. It is claimed that trees grown here, at an altitude of 4700 feet, will prove more hardy and therefore less susceptible to frosts in every section of the coast country.

"People here fail to realize the possibilities we have in Modoc country," said Mr. McManus. "This is purely a late apple country. By that I mean that our apples here will hold up, or remain firm and edible, from thirty to sixty days longer than the apples grown in the more humid districts along the coast. We are not compelled to meet competition when prices are low with our apples. On the contrary we can store them and furnish Reno, San Francisco and Los Angeles with apples during May and June when the coast product has gone to pieces with decay."

Plant Eugenics

Whatever opinions one may have concerning the new science of eugenics, so much discussed in regard to the human family, there can be no doubt that if the farmers of the country would apply the principles which underlie it, in a few years there would be a revolution in all the farm plant world. By applying these principles to what the Minnesota university has developed in ten years a strain that produces 25 per cent. more to the acre than the original variety, says the Omaha World-Herald.

The Wisconsin university by following the same line developed a strain of barley that produced six and a half bushels to the acre more than the average yield in the state. Burbank has said that if wheat could be improved only so much as to produce one grain more to the head, it would add 15,000,000 bushels to the wheat crop. An expert of the agricultural department has said that care in breeding cotton would add in a few years \$200,000,000 to the value of that crop.

American Fruits

The Nursery Trade Journal

Nurseries, Arboriculture,
Commercial Horticulture

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Strawberry Methods

At the recent meeting of strawberry growers of the Ozark region at Neosho, Mo., E. N. Plank, who has 700 acres in fruit, related his experience with strawberry soils, which elicited a lively discussion. H. C. Thompson, of the Bureau of Plant Industries of the United States Government, gave instructions for increasing the crop and at the same time reducing acreage. He advocated mulching and replanting after each second season. Dr. W. L. Howard, of the Missouri Experimental Station, read a paper on soils needed to produce larger yields, and urged increasing organic matter and application of fertilizers rich in phosphate acid.

Packing and grading strawberries were outlined by R. H. George of Pierce City, who showed how their section secured 25 cents per crate more for their berries due to the fact that strict grading rules had been observed. Marketing berries was discussed by P. A. Rogers, for many years manager of the Ozark Fruit Growers' Association. He urged amalgamation of local associations into one central body. C. R. Bull talked on "Utilizing Surplus Crops for Preserving."

W. P. Stark suggested ways of advertising to increase demand for strawberries. A banquet was served to the visiting delegates. The visitors were taken over the country in automobiles and given an opportunity to see the strawberry fields under intensive culture.

Berry Plants With Nurseryman and Planter

L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, N. Y.

Of the millions upon millions of Berry Plants bought and sold during every season, there is a large proportion spoiled by improper handling and care, due largely to ignorance. If plants are spoiled by handling, not only is their first cost thrown away, but the use of the land that they are set upon and the crop of fruit that is expected from them is a total loss, and while this is hard to estimate, it is always many times the original cost of the plants. I have been in the fruit and plant business for thirty years, and having been on both sides of the fence am in a position to look upon this proposition rather broadly and I hope that some things that I have observed may be of benefit to others if I may be allowed to tell them.

The Duty of the Nurseryman

The man who grows, handles, and sends out berry plants, must be a specialist in that line, in order to produce, prepare for shipment and send out the best stock. He must make growing and shipping plants his main business, not a side issue. The ordinary dairy or grain-growing farmer has no business to go into the business of handling berry plants. It is too fussy for him. The average tree nurseryman whose interests primarily are in fruit trees or other trees, has no sympathy with the small fruit plant business and if he has no sympathy, he is not likely to have much interest. Most tree nurserymen refer to this class of stock as "small stuff" and generally it gets a small share of their attention. Fruit and Ornamental trees are largely sent by freight in big boxes and the ordinary nursery packer cannot be taught to pack small fruit plants

in big boxes, along with trees, to stand distant shipment. The only way the tree nurseryman can safely send small fruit plants is by express or mail, separate from the freight shipment, and this annoys him, and most of the tree nurserymen never solicit trade in small fruit plants and if they accept orders, it is only for the convenience of their customers. The principal points to remember in handling and shipping berry plants are that they must be out of the ground as short a time as possible, and while they are out of the ground, they must be carefully kept from drying winds, frost, excessive heat and humidity; and from sudden violent changes in the temperature. A degree of temperature that is uniform and as near the freezing point as possible, is the ideal condition for safely keeping small fruit or berry plants.

In digging strawberry or other plants, a large part of the smaller rootlets will be utterly destroyed if they are exposed to freezing or very windy weather, while they lay upon the ground, after being thrown out by the fork or spading fork. It is best to avoid days of excessive cold and driving winds if possible, because, with the best of precautions it is almost impossible to prevent some injury to the plants on such days. Dark, dry, discolored roots are the results of handling plants on such days. There are several ways that the plant digger can choose to avoid the most of this injury, which are very effective, even in the most unfavorable weather.

If plants are thrown out, cut into bunches of 25 plants each at once, and immediately "heeled in" or buried completely in the soil, the injury by exposure, will be comparatively light. They can be gathered up quickly, just before quitting time and hustled under cover, being protected with blankets meanwhile; or, they may be kept covered until next day, when the weather conditions for handling are more favorable. In digging berry plants, strawberries especially, we often use wet sacks for protecting them, with splendid results. If you use one sack, the wind will soon dry it out and the plants are easily injured. If two sacks are put together, one within, the other, it takes the two a long time to dry out and plants placed within them will keep fresh,

moist and cool, for almost half a day. The evaporation of the water from the sack has a tendency to keep the plants cool, and wet sacks are excellent to protect freshly dug strawberry plants late in the spring when the sun gets real hot and there seems no other way to properly protect them from heat and drouth. Wet sacks are excellent to carry the plants in from the field to the packing house and if too many are put in each sack, there need not be the haste used to get the plants out of the sacks that is generally necessary when baskets or other open packages are used for this purpose. When the weather is favorable, neither too cold, too hot, or too windy, the ideal place to look over berry plants is in the open field, handling a bunch at a time, and when this is stripped and tied up, it should be immediately buried in the moist soil, or placed in the wet sack. If plants are taken to the shed for sorting, cleaning and tying into bunches, they must be handled the same day as dug, because strawberry plants start to grow over night, the roots stiffen, and it is twice the work to disentangle, sort and arrange them that it is when they are fresh dug. For digging strawberry plants, we always prefer wide pronged spading forks. They get down below the plants better, enabling us to get out all the roots of the plants; and they tear fewer roots from the young plants in digging than do potato or any other tool that we have tried in digging strawberry plants. The same rules apply in digging the other small fruit plants, the roots must be kept from driving winds, frosts and excessive sunshine.

(To be continued.)

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The Kind that Produces Results

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We Have for Fall of 1913

APPLE TREES—Fine as ever grew and in good assortment

CURRENTS—Two year heavy, mostly Wilder and Pomona

ALTHEAS and HYDRANGEAS—Both tree and bush form

CATALPA, ELM and SOFT MAPLE SEEDLINGS

Our List will tell you all about them.
Prices are low.

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SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER BRANDS

Here at last is an opportunity to procure strictly High Grade, practical Nurserymen's Knives made by a manufacturer of international reputation. Samples will be sent to responsible parties. Prices always consistent with quality. A trial order will convince you.

If interested, write at once for prices and detailed information

C. E. BROWNE

Glen Saint Mary,

Florida

American Association Tariff Committee Report

Your Committee on Tariff beg leave to present the following report:

After a good deal of correspondence and consultation, it was decided that we should present as strong an argument as possible in favor of keeping the rates as they were in the last Tariff Act, and that especial emphasis be laid on retaining the specific features which had worked out so satisfactorily under the Payne Bill.

A hearing before the House Committee was arranged for, which was attended by Messrs. Pitkin, Meehan, Dayton and the Chairman. This was fortunate, as no hearings have been held in the Senate, except before a sub-committee, and from present appearances no changes are likely to be made. The Bill, as passed by the House, cuts the rate on trees and Nursery stock from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent. and on Apple, Pear, Quince and St. Julian stocks reduces the rate from \$2 per thousand to \$1 per thousand. It leaves the rates on Roses, Rose Stocks, Mahaleb, Mazzard and Myrobolan the same as in the Payne Act.

If the Bill is not changed in the Senate, and the chances are that it will not be, your Committee feel that the Trade generally has fared better than was expected and better than other more important schedules which could, and did, bring much greater influence to bear.

This result was largely due to the fact that there was no division in the ranks of the Nurserymen. Those good Democrats who believe in a Tariff for revenue only

kept quiet and allowed your Committee a free hand, and while the result is not all the high protectionists wanted, the nursery schedule is certainly a fair proposition, and we believe will be satisfactory to the Trade generally.

For the Committee,
IRVING ROUSE,
Chairman.

Disposing of Stock

One of the most attractive and extensive nursery stock sales ever conducted in the Ozark country is one now being advertised in The Leader by Delmore Hawkins of the Ozark Nurseries of Willow Springs.

A full car load of the finest kinds of fruit and ornamental stock has been placed on sale at 318 West Walnut street and has created a vast amount of interest on account of the remarkably small prices being placed on such famous apples as the Delicious, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, King David, and the finest of small fruits true to name.

Literally thousands of rose bushes and ornamentals have been sold the past few days as most extraordinary prices have been made on even small quantities and the fine sturdy appearance of the stock has impressed all who have seen it.—Springfield, Mo., Leader.

It is expected at least 1,000 car loads of peaches will be shipped from the immediate vicinity of Koshkonong, Mo., within fifteen days after the harvest season begins.

Really the Nurseryman's Work

Des Moines, Ia.—Wesley Greene, secretary of the State Horticultural Society of Iowa, will recommend to the next general assembly that the state appropriate sufficient funds to establish a state floral conservatory and greenhouse for the purpose of raising shrubbery, plants and flowers to decorate, not only the enlarged capital grounds, but the state fair grounds and all state institutions.

If the new capitol grounds are to be improved horticulturally and beautified in natural ways the establishment of such a building will be economy. Iowa has been too slow, says Mr. Greene, in cultivating the beautiful and the grounds not only of the capitol but all the institutions of learning, the hospitals and the prisons should be beautified more with flowering plants and shrubbery. An institution to grow these plants and shrubs could be maintained to the extreme south of the proposed grounds in connection with the state heating plant, which could with but little additional expense, furnish the artificial heat necessary.

The effect of beautiful surroundings on the minds of unfortunates in hospitals and prisons cannot be overestimated, claims Mr. Greene, and the young people of the state at the educational institutions whose minds are developing should have a taste for nature's beautiful developed as well as dry logic from books.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Seedling and Transplanted Evergreens by the Millions

Arbor Vitae	Jack Pine
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Douglas Spruce	Scotch Pine
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Also a General Line of Nursery Stock

SHERMAN NURSERY CO.

CHARLES CITY, IOWA

Something New in Wood

TREE LABELS

Iron or Copper Wire, Printed, Painted or Plain. We furnish the standard size of printed tree labels

PRINTED ON BOTH SIDES

at the same price now paid for those printed on one side. We also have a NEW BLANK LABEL so wired that they cannot drop off. We manufacture Nursery Row Markers, Pointed Labels and Green Tapering Plant Supports.

Our Capacity is such that we Guarantee Prompt Shipments.

Write for samples and prices giving estimate of number wanted

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6,000,000 Ash Seedlings, one to four feet.
Two and Three years old

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Shrubs and Shade Trees Carloads Lots

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Portland but we want your business

WHITING NURSERY CO.

BOX 11

YANKTON, S. DAKOTA

WHAT the enterprising nurseryman needs to know, first of all, is who his competitors are. How are their operations affecting his, and how are they likely to still more? What the other fellow is doing is known by the nurseryman who reads AMERICAN FRUITS regularly and thoroughly.

Try it one year; and if you then find you can get this information from any other source to one-half as good advantage, we will continue the magazine without cost, so that you may enjoy the illustrations anyway.

American Association Transportation Report

REGARDING transportation matters, your committee still believe the question of a Uniform classification to be the most vital to the nursery interests at this time. In the railroad news of the Globe Democrat for November, 1912, the following articles on uniform classification appeared:

"Chicago, Ill., November 14.—Opposition to a bill now pending in Congress, the intent of which is to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce a uniform classification of freight rates throughout the country, was voiced at the annual meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League today. The Legislative Committee was instructed to use its influence toward preventing the bill becoming a law."

"St. Louis, Mo., January 25.—The National Industrial Traffic League is urging shippers everywhere to work for defeat of the uniform classification bill."

On reading the above articles, we wrote R. C. Fyfe, Chairman Western Classification Committee who is also a member of the Committee on Uniform Classification and below is his reply reproduced in full:

"Chicago, November 25, 1912, File RCF, Mr. Chas. Sizemore, T. M., Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Missouri.
My Dear Mr. Sizemore:

Referring to your letter of November 18th, beg to advise that I have no idea of what bill the National Industrial League have in mind opposing through Congress unless it is a bill which was presented in the fore portion of the last session, in which I think a representative from Missouri proposed that the Interstate Commerce Commission within six months of that date compile a new classification, and that the carriers within the next six months put same into effect.

I do not think that you need to give any concern to this matter as the Interstate Commerce Commission, from what I know, do not care to be burdened with the making of a Uniform Classification and prefer to see the carriers continue the work that they now have under way.

Yours truly,
R. C. FYFE, Chairman."

The articles show that quite a number of shippers are opposed to having Congress empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a uniform classification, and

the letter from Mr. Fyfe will show that the committee does not believe that any such action is likely to take place.

During the last year, your committee has succeeded in having the Uniform Classification of nursery embodied in the Official, Southern, Western, and Illinois Classifications, and we believe that within the next year all of the other minor state classifications will adopt the same rulings and descriptions. The next step, and by far the most important along the lines of uniform classification, will be that of uniform ratings or scale of ratings. At the present time, the Official Classification makes trees in car lots 5th class and less than car lots rule 25, which is 15% less than second class. The Western Classification makes car lots class "B" or 7th class, and less than car lots 3d class. The Southern Classification makes car lots 5th class, and less than car lots 3d class. The Illinois Classification has the same ratings as for the Southern.

If the carriers have in mind to make nursery shipments in car lots 5th class all over the country, the Association can readily see how the rates would be increased in Western Classification territory. First, take the rate St. Louis to Denver, which at present is 56c class "B." If that is set up to 5th class at 63c, it will make an increase of 12½c, or \$11.20 per minimum car. If the St. Louis to Kansas City rate is set up to 5th class, it will make an increase of 13%. If the car rate from New York to California is set up to 5th class, it will make an increase of \$60.80 per car. If from New York to Spokane, it will make an increase of \$46.40 per car, and if from St. Louis to Spokane, it will be \$46.40 per car. The amounts vary all throughout the Western Classification territory according to distances and local rates involved.

Some of our Southern members have made more or less complaint on account of the change in Southern Classification territory which considerably increased the rates, although the valuable clause of 3c per lb. has been eliminated. To illustrate the change in Southern Classification and

conditions surrounding it, we would call your attention to the rates specified above from Chattanooga to St. Louis. The 4th class rate was 61c, based on a valuation of 3c per lb., which valuation had to be the actual valuation of the stock, which all nurserymen knew was a false value, as hardly any nursery stock is of that low valuation. In new classification less than carload being 47c, it shows an increase of 26¼%. The old rate carload was 40c, based on the 3c valuation, while the new is 52c, an increase of 30c. While the old classification was in effect, legally the only rate that nurserymen and railroad companies should have used was second class less than carload and 4th class carload, as the actual value of the stock shipped was far above 3c per lb.

In view of the increase in Southern Classification territory, we believe that the nurserymen are now entitled to have carload rating stand as it is in the Western Classification territory, and when the time comes for making the same rating all over the country, believe if the transportation committee will watch the subject closely they may be able to get 7th class in Official and Southern territory, as the Official territory being the most productive and thickly settled can much better afford to go to 7th class than the nurserymen take 5th class in the Western and the Southern can stand 7th class carloads, as they have gone from 4th to 3d class less than carload.

Western Classification No. 51 did not make any provision for apple and tree seed not otherwise specified except first-class, any quantity. Your committee took this question up by correspondence with result that supplement No. 6 to said classification, effective March 31st, which gives a rate on tree seed L. L. C. 3d class and carload 4th class.

The investigation of the express companies and their methods by the Interstate Commerce Commission has led to some very important changes in their method of billing and handling shipments which is a benefit to the shippers. The express companies

(Continued on page 17.)

We did not attend the National Convention at Portland, but we will be in the market this fall with 10,000 Apple, our usual heavy line of Forest Seedlings, etc.

ORNAMENTALS: Carolina Poplars (clean and free from borers) up to 4 in. cal. Box Elder, finest block you ever saw, 4 yrs., straight and smooth, beauties, up to 3 in. to 4 in. cal. Silver Maple, carloads of these up to 5 in.-6 in. in cal. Lesser lots of Sugar Maple, Ash, Elm, Linden, Norway Maple, Sycamore and others up to 3 in. cal., all well grown.

Two car loads American Arbor Vitae, each one a specimen. Also White Spruce, Balsam Fir and 20 other Evergreens in lesser lots.

Do You Use Christmas Trees? Our collector cuts in Northern Michigan where stock is excellent. Car lots or less as desired.

HARDY NATIVE PERENNIALS. We collect 1,000,000 of these annually including Trilliums, Lillies, Ferns, Cypripedium and other Orchids, Phlox, Erythroniums, etc. Must have orders on these while tops are still visible.

**THE HOPEDALE NURSERIES,
HOPEDALE, ILL.**

CALIFORNIA PRIVET BERBERIS THUNBERGII

I have the largest stock of California Privet in the country. I also offer Berberis Thunbergii, Norway Maples, Norway Spruce, Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots. It will pay you to get my prices. The stock will also please you.

C. A. BENNETT,

Robbinsville Nurseries

Robbinsville, N. J.

SAITAMAENGEI & CO., Ltd.

Growers of Nursery Stocks and Seedsmen

Toyono, Nr. Kasukabe, St., Saitama-ken Japan

Supply of Japanese Nursery Stocks; Bulbs, Azaleas, Peonies and Ornamental Trees. Citrus Nobilis Satsuma, the noblest of oranges and ripens earlier than the navel. Fruit trees, seedlings and seeds.

Catalogue and special quotations on application.

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NURSERIES, ARBORICULTURE
COMMERCIAL HORTICULTURE

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., July, 1913

Nurserymen's Wide Influence

If a man invents a new mechanical action or gets up a chemical combination of service to the public, he can cover it with patents and make the public pay him for its use for years. He is protected by the law, and no one can use the result of his labors without his consent. Under the late ruling of the Supreme court he can even control it after he has sold it.

It is not so with the nurseryman, or plant breeder, remarks a Californian. He may get some returns from his labors while it is still in his own hands and while it is a novelty, but as soon as it leaves him it becomes public property and anybody can use it.

A man may spend years of his life, and bring to his work the rarest judgment and keenest foresight, qualities which would enrich him in any other pursuit, and finally produce a very superior variety of fruit. He can sell the first scions from his trees, but after that the purchaser can graft unlimited quantities with the new variety, he can distribute it among his neighbors, and every one can take advantage of his years of study and toil and he will receive no benefit whatever.

So the nurseryman who is working to produce or introduce improved varieties is working for mankind in general more than for himself, and he has done more for the advancement and improvement of his kind than has any other class.

When we think of all this we will realize how much is owed to these men as a class and more keenly appreciate the work which they have done and are doing.

One-Year-Old Tree Demand

An exchange, discussing one and two-year-old nursery trees for the benefit of the planter, finds upon inquiry among nurserymen that there has recently been increased call for the one-year tree, but that many more two- or three-year-old trees are sold than of the younger stock. The latter require better care than the older trees, as they will not withstand neglect and lack of moisture

so well at the outset. The New Haven Nurseries, of Missouri, find that many planters in the Southwest who formerly preferred one-year trees are now asking for two-year. It is because they want a strong one-year-old tree and this has not been regularly obtainable because of the tendency of the grower to force growth too much the first season, the stock not ripening sufficiently. Then, too, freight rates and higher prices for two-year-old stock have had a bearing on the demand as compared with the one-year-old.

The situation is pretty accurately stated by W. B. Cole, Painesville, O., thus: "There has been an increased demand for one-year-old fruit trees, caused no doubt by the matter being talked up at local and state horticultural societies. I think that much that has been said upon this subject has been misleading and the advantages of planting one-year-old trees has been greatly overestimated. The only advantage that I see in planting a one-year-old tree is that they can be headed at any height desired, while the two-year-old tree has to be left about as headed by the nurseryman, and in the case of the cherry tree, perhaps the one-year tree transplants a little more readily than the two or three-year-old. There is no question but what by planting a two-year-old apple or pear, the planter, under ordinary conditions, will be ahead with his orchard and there is no objection to using them provided they are headed at the proper height by the nurserymen, which is usually the case."

Selected Tree Stock

The claims in behalf of pedigreed or selected nursery stock are being advanced for the information of fruit growers through the Rural New Yorker which is publishing a series of articles based upon the address last June in Santa Barbara, Cal., by Prof. A. D. Shamel, an abstract of which was given at the time in *American Fruits*. "The time seems to have now come," says the Rural New Yorker, "when one of the most important things for the fruit growers to do is to test his trees, applying what we call a modified 'Babcock test' to separate the drones from the workers. Not only do the citrus trees in California vary remarkably in their capacity to bear fruit, but they show a difference in the quality of the fruit as well. Roughly speaking, 90 per cent. of the fruit from the productive type of trees prove to be first grade, while the drones gave nearly 90 per cent. of fruit which ranked as second grade or culls."

Mr. Shamel calls it an astonishing fact, in view of what has been done with other crops, that the possibilities of improving fruits by budding have not been worked out. He quotes E. A. Chase, a California nurseryman, in giving a partial explanation for this state of affairs. Mr. Chase has had long experience in the nursery business, and is also a fruit grower. "We have always assumed that a Baldwin tree will always produce Baldwins," says Mr. Chase. In all the horticultural conventions the idea that there are prolific and non-prolific trees of the same variety has never been suggested until very recent times. So far as I have observed and experimented, I am of the opinion that in citrus fruits, in all of our groves there is not more than 10 per cent. of the highest type of productive trees, real mother trees, worthy of propagation, and that there are from 10 to 25 per cent. that are virtually

drones, that pay no ground rent. While I cannot personally state that this is true with all other fruits I am of the opinion that careful investigation will demonstrate that the same law or rule will prevail. Careful selection after years of demonstration is what is now required to eliminate the worthless types and propagate the best."

Careful experiment to test the theory is in progress in California. Three seasons' work has been covered and results are said to be remarkable.

Real Orcharding

A few years ago a score or more of the orchardists in the vicinity of Marietta, Ohio, banded together to grow fruit, and each one of the number agreed to follow the rules laid down by the best horticulturists in the land, and every one of these men has been richly rewarded.

Not only in spraying, pruning and cultivation have these men followed the rules, but they have adopted one additional rule, and that is to fertilize their trees. The fertilizer used is a mixture of nitrate of soda and phosphate, the cost of material is only about 25 cents per tree annually, while the results are said to be wonderful. In addition to cultivation, pruning, spraying and fertilizing, the best growers now thin the fruit on the trees, and as a result many of the best orchards produce no second quality fruit—nothing but "firsts" and "fancies." Apples that pass through a 2½ inch "screen" are classed as seconds in that locality.

Four years ago one man bought an old orchard that was not producing a bushel of marketable fruit. It had grown up in weeds, briars and sassafras bushes tall as the apple trees. The price paid was \$22 per acre, and the seller "threw in" several hundred dollars worth of personal property in order to make the sale. The new owner went to work grubbing, pruning and spraying, and the very next year was rewarded by an apple crop which brought him more than five thousand dollars.

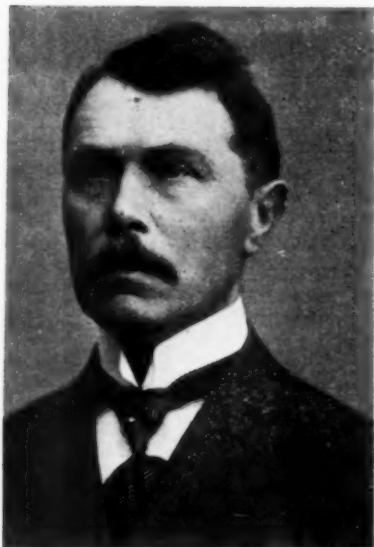
There is one block of 24 Grimes Golden trees that produced 390 bushels of apples, and in another orchard one tree of the same variety that bore 52 bushels.

State Nursery Contracts

Wesley Greene, secretary of the Iowa Horticultural Society, urges a state appropriation for the construction of a state floral conservatory for supplying flowers and shrubs for state institutions. Undoubtedly it is the expectation that these could be supplied at lower cost in this way than through a commercial nursery. But if the original cost of the conservatory, its upkeep and the interest on the investment are considered, it is a question whether a saving would be effected. The suggestion raises the query: What are nurserymen doing in the way of educating state officials to the value of decorating state institution grounds and then getting after the contracts for the work. Could not much more be done along this line than is now done?

Because the "female of the species is more deadly than the male," the California Horticultural Commission is gathering lady bugs in the Coast Range mountains at the rate of 100 pounds a week to be used in destroying the aphids.

Men of the Hour—"American Fruits" Series



B. B. C. FELIX, Boskoop, Holland
Felix & Dykhuis



J. DYKHUIS, Boskoop, Holland
Felix & Dykhuis



ALB. VON BALEN, Boskoop, Holland
Felix & Dykhuis

Fruit Pests May Defy Old Poisons

A startling suggestion put forward as a theory calling for further scientific investigation, was sprung upon the apple growers at the National Apple show at Spokane, by Prof. A. L. Melander, head of the department of entomology at the state college of Washington.

Professor Melander declares that evidence tends to show that by spraying to destroy orchard pests, the fruit growers have actually been building up more hearty strains. That survivors of the deadly spray, and their more persistent descendants, are now able to defy mixtures that were completely destructive a few years ago.

"A few years ago," he said, "we were cocksure that sulphur-lime would kill red spider eggs, would kill eggs of the green aphids, and yet I have examined I don't know how many millions of red spider eggs this year and failed to find them dead after being sprayed with sulphur-lime. The same can be said of the green aphids in a good many localities.

"Whether it is a biological fact that scale and other insects are becoming resistant by a gradual process of weeding out the in- But I do know that some of the standard sprays are not nearly so sure and effective as they used to be. That is the main thing that I wanted to surprise you with at this time.

"Now, in the eastern states, as we look over experiments, we find that a long time ago, about 1875, the fruit growers started to use sulphur-lime for San Jose scale, and the government and state officials tried it and condemned it. And in trying to find something else that was better they hit on crude oil emulsions. They found they could get better results than with the standard sulphur-lime.

"At the present time, however, almost all of them are recommending sulphur-lime for the San Jose scale in the east, and are not recommending the crude oil emulsions.

Well, you see what the east is doing; it is switching from the crude oil emulsion."

For Chairman Smith's Attention

A reader of Texas Farm and Fireside asks this question: "What do you think of a nurseryman who tells us that crown gall does not injure a fruit tree?" We hardly feel justified in saying here what we think about it. There is one thing, however, that the buyers of fruit trees think about it which we feel justified in saying, and this is that they will think twice before they will patronize a nurseryman holding such views. —Texas Farm and Fireside.

The Nurseryman's Art

There is abundant opportunity for development in the nurseryman. Progressive members of the trade are not content to transact business in the same old way year in and year out; they are constantly studying some of the many phases of their business. It is these who forge ahead. The nurseryman's art is capable of the highest ideals. It has to do with ornament, beauty of form, harmonious arrangement and continued improvement of the landscapes as Nature develops what he has planted. Contrary to a somewhat common belief, Nature can be improved upon many times; and, again, her works in many cases are perfect. The reclaiming of a swamp and its transformation into a beautiful estate of lawn and shrubbery is certainly an improvement on Nature. But it would be as idle to attempt to "improve" the Grand Canyon or Niagara Falls as to paint the rainbow. In his curious book, "What is Art?" Tolstoy advances a very primitive conception. He has no sympathy with sentimentalism, picturesqueness nor imagination. Shakespeare's conception of art is the very antithesis of Tolstoy's. In the words addressed by Polixenes to Perdita in "The Winter's Tale," the dramatist depicts the artist not as the servile copier of Nature,

but a creator, a collaborator with Nature. The artist, like the nurseryman, must follow Nature, but with her bounteous aid he creates anew:

Yet nature is made better by no mean
But nature makes that mean; so over
that art,

Which you say adds to nature, is an
art

That nature makes. You see, sweet
maid, we marry

A gentler scion to the wildest stock
And make conceive a bark of baser
kind,

By bud of nobler race; this is an art
Which does mend nature, change it
rather, but

The art itself is nature.

In order to develop at least some of the many possibilities in the nursery business, the operator in that business must make constant study of conditions both near at hand and far removed. He must keep thoroughly informed and to that end he must read what pertains directly and indirectly to his business. Ideas will then come readily.

New York Bill Failed

The bill introduced in the New York legislature to require tagging of nursery stock and providing penalties for substitution was defeated in the senate.

The Congressmen who take delight in distributing little packets of seeds free to their constituents will have that privilege once more, for the provision for the free distribution which was knocked out of the Agricultural Appropriation bill in the Senate was restored by the conferees and is in the bill which was passed just before adjournment. The Senate termed the distribution "political seeds," for that is about all they are, and the thousands of dollars spent in their purchase and distribution might have been saved to the taxpayers and no harm would have been done. The Congressmen cling to the free seeds as one of their perquisites.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Report of Montana Committee on Legislation

Practical Benefit of Nurserymen's Organization Shown Clearly in Case of Attempt on Part of Montana Inspector to Obtain Fee from a Nurseryman When There Was No Authority Therefor

D. J. TIGHE, Billings, Mont., to Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Association

AT THE last session of the Montana Legislature, two laws were passed that effect in some measure the business of the nurserymen.

One provides that the Governor shall, by proclamation, prohibit the importation of nursery stock, seeds etc. (except under such restrictions as he may deem proper) from localities in another state, territory or country, when he has good reason to believe that any pest or disease, dangerous to the horticultural or agricultural industry exists in such localities.

The second provides that any agent who solicits orders for a nursery not holding a Montana license, shall first secure a license and file a bond with the State Board of Horticulture.

Both measures were introduced in the Legislature by a member of the State Board of Horticulture and neither was objected to by the Montana Nurserymen's committee on legislation.

Nurserymen Did Not Oppose

The measure providing for quarantine of certain localities had the full approval of the nurserymen, the measure requiring a license and bond from an agent was thought to be open to the same objection as the law already in force requiring a license and bond from a nursery, viz: that as an interference with interstate commerce the courts will probably decide that it cannot be enforced as against nurseries located outside the state or their agents.

However, the measure did not seem particularly objectionable or important and as our friends of the State Board of Horticulture seemed to set great store by it, the nurserymen did not oppose its passage.

A matter that your committee believes to be of much importance, was the refusal in the early part of the shipping season by the Billings Inspector, acting under direct instructions from the State Horticulturist, to issue a certificate of inspection for a car load of nursery stock shipped from the Mount Arbor Nurseries of Shenandoah, Ia., to a nursery at Billings, until a license fee of \$25 should be paid by or for the Mount Arbor Nursery.

A Case in Point

The goods in question were delivered to the consignee, a regularly licensed Montana nursery and were inspected and passed by the local inspector, after which notice was given that an inspection certificate would

not be issued until a \$25 fee, plus the regular inspection fee, was paid by somebody to the inspector.

Peter Youngers, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Association, promptly wired his attorney, W. M. Johnston of Billings, who brought an action in the District Court to enjoin the horticultural authorities of Montana from collecting license fees or requiring bonds from foreign nurseries, and asked the court for an order compelling the immediate issue of a certificate of inspection covering the car load of stock in question.

The court gave the desired order, thus making the stock available for use pending a hearing and decision in the injunction case.

Significance of the Action

That the full significance of this action on the part of our State Horticulturist may be understood, let it be borne in mind that about a year and a half ago the Montana horticultural authorities notified the Mount Arbor Nurseries that a license fee would not thereafter be required from any nursery located outside the state of Montana, that in the meantime there has been no change in the law relating to such matters, the nursery has had no notice of any change of practice in this regard and has made many shipments into Montana for which no fee (except the usual inspection fee) was paid or demanded.

Let it also be kept in mind that some years ago our State Board of Horticulture stopped the practice, then inaugurated for the first time by our present State Horticulturist of collecting a license fee on goods shipped to licensed nurseries in the state and no notice has been given to Montana nurserymen that this ruling of the Board has been reversed.

What Prompt Action Did

Prompt action on the part of Mr. Youngers and Mr. Johnston alone prevented the success of this attempted holdup by the Montana Commissioner of Horticulture.

The word holdup is used after due consideration to accurately describe the action of our Commissioner in this case and its accuracy will not be effected in any degree by the decision to be handed down by the court in the injunction case brought by the attorney for the American Association.

It is not at all probable that our commis-

sioner expected or desired to have the Mount Arbor Nurseries take out a license, which would mean the payment to him of only \$25 for all the shipments that might be made into Montana by this firm during the year covered by the licenses. It is highly probable that he did expect and desire to collect this \$25 fee from the consignee of this shipment and a like fee of \$25 from each and every other consignee of any shipment of importance that his firm might make into Montana during the season, and if successful in this case, may we doubt that for every considerable shipment made by an unlicensed nursery into Montana during the season just closed, some one would be compelled to pay to our State Horticulturist the sum of \$25?

No Right to Demand Fee

It does not seem unfair to assume that our commissioner knew he had neither legal nor moral right to demand this fee, unless we suppose that he acted on the theory that a nurseryman is always legitimate prey for a horticultural official. We may also safely assume that it was taken for granted the consignee would promptly pay the \$25 to secure the certificate of inspection required by the Montana law to make the goods available for filling orders.

The court's decision in the injunction proceedings referred to above has not yet been handed down but is expected in the near future. It is thought, however, that no matter what the decision, the losing side will appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

We cannot too highly commend the prompt and effective action of the American Association through its legislative committee in this case, as an effective method of dealing with an unscrupulous and irresponsible official.

Strength in Association

Acting as individuals the nurserymen would be helpless to prevent extortion along the lines attempted in this instance.

Continued on Page 18

FOR SALE

Having an orchard and fruit farm at Bayfield Wis., I wish to dispose of my Nursery at Yankton that I may give all my time to developing my interests on the Lake Shore. Have an Established Wholesale and Retail Catalogue business including 200 acres of land. Will sell all or a part interest with good terms to reliable person. Write for full particulars if interested.

GEORGE H. WHITING, Pres.

WHITING NURSERY CO.

YANKTON

S. D.



PLANTING STOCK OF

Forest Trees and Evergreens

Roses on Canina, etc., etc.

FROM

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Are Second to None

THE HORTICULTURAL COMPANY,

WORCESTER, MASS, Sole Agents

To whom all correspondence should be addressed

Transportation Committee Report—Continued

Continued from Page 13
are now billing through to practically all points and a copy of the waybill is attached to each package, which prevents shippers from paying charges which have already been prepaid. In addition to this, the express companies are sending circulars to all of their shippers which read "Inspect your labels." On the circular it states yellow, and instructs when a party receives an express package bearing a yellow label, for him to pay no charges, as the charges have already been paid by the shipper. White labels show that charges are to be paid by consignee, and if a package is received with no label, for the party receiving it to pay no charges, and collection, if any, will be made thereafter. The above system has been adopted by the express companies per the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Bills of Lading

Your committee again desires to impress upon the nurserymen the importance of having weights shown in each B-L and to mail the original B-L for each shipment to consignees, as they will help consignee trace shipment from his end of the line and to check shipment properly on arrival.

During the year, several of the members have complained about receiving trees billed as dormant which were changed by the agent to not dormant, thereby, causing the payment of higher freight, but every case called to the attention of the transportation committee was investigated promptly and advice received from complainant stating the carriers had made the necessary correction, therefore, presume that by another season no trouble will be experienced on account of the dormant and not dormant feature, especially if all nurserymen will have their B-L printed to read dormant trees, dormant shrubbery, etc.

There also was some complaint about carriers claiming according to the new classification all nursery stock had to be prepaid. While it is true in the body of all of the classifications it states nursery stock and shrubbery prepaid, there will be found a rule in the front of each one of them which allows shipments to go forward collect with charges guaranteed as formerly, and should any of the nurserymen hereafter have trouble along that line, would suggest that they call their agents attention to the rule as referred to.

Delays

Some complaints have reached transportation committee regarding the serious delays that have occurred on their shipments, and the F. W. Kelsey Nursery Co., New York City, state their shipments have been delayed more than usual this season and request that the matter be brought before the Association at the Portland meeting. The transportation committee will be glad to assist any of the members wherever possible along any lines, but would suggest that each shipper, as far as possible, endeavor to look after his own shipments and keep as close a tab on them as his facilities will permit.

McHutchison & Co., New York City, desire that the transportation committee take up with the carriers the question of a better rating on Bay trees, claiming that with a lower rating they would be handled more extensively. Bay trees, less than carload, shipped in tubs with tops protected are double first-class as compared to fruit trees and other nursery stock dormant shipped in bales, first-class. The carload rating on Bay trees is class "A," while on dormant trees and shrubbery is class "B," therefore, in view of the fact that Bay trees are of such higher value than the ordinary run of nursery stock, your transportation committee does not believe the carriers would be willing to make anywhere near the same rates on them as govern the dormant nursery stock, but if the Association desires that the question be taken up, your committee will be glad to do so.

In conclusion, believe the above will in a general way give to the Association an idea of what has taken place during the past year and of what may take place, or is in store for the nurserymen during the next

two or three years, especially in the way of uniform classification of rates. This question should be watched very closely, as when the time finally arrives for the same rating, on nursery stock throughout the country, that the nurserymen will get as equitable rating as they are entitled to. Of course shippers throughout the country will endeavor to get the rating which will make them the lowest freight rates, while on the other hand, the carriers from the same principal will endeavor to secure the rating which will return them the most revenue.

CHAS. SIZEMORE,
Chairman.

Utah Nursery Inspection

J. Edward Taylor, state horticultural inspector, has been in Ogden on a tour of inspection through the fruit farms of the vicinity, in company with R. N. Rasmussen, county inspector and Dr. C. N. Jones, plant disease specialist of the Agricultural college at Logan. Mr. Taylor said he found the orchards of the county remarkably clean with but few traces of disease or blight; that no special trouble was being hunted down. "We were just on a regular trip of inspection," was the way he put it.

When asked what effect the frosts had had on the fruit, the inspector said, "Fruit trees have nine lives and it is hard to take the entire nine. From my observation, I would say that there will be a large crop of all fruits."

THE COMPANY WE KEEP

A glance at the advertising columns of *American Fruits* shows at once the company we keep. The leading nursery concerns of the United States are there represented, and we are proud to say that some of the greatest in Europe are also included. The high character of the magazine is thus attested.

We can make room for others who measure up to the standard required. Nearly every month there are applicants for admission to these columns who are refused. If your business is in every way honorable you will be welcomed.

SCARFF'S PLANTS
Equal to Any
on the Market

Small Fruit Plants our specialty for 25 years

100,000 Transplanted Raspberry, Blackberry and Dewberry plants, fine for critical trade.

Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Horseradish, Asparagus, Rhubarb, etc. Hardwood cuttings and layers in large quantities. See our wholesale list before placing your order.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

NOTICE

To all American Nurserymen and Seedsmen desiring to keep in touch with commercial horticulture in England and the continent of Europe. Your best means of doing this is to take in the

HORTICULTURAL ADVERTISER

Our circulation covers the whole trade in Great Britain and the cream of the European firms. Impartial reports of all novelties, etc. Paper free on receipt of 75 cents, covering cost of postage yearly. As the H. A. is a purely trade medium, applicants should, with the subscription, send a copy of their catalogue or other evidence that they belong to the nursery or seed trade.

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A. & C. PEARSON, Loddham, Nottingham, Eng.

36th YEAR

PAN HANDLE NURSERIES

FALL OF 1913

We offer a Complete Line of Nursery Stock Consisting of

Apple, Pear,	Plum,	Cherry,	Peach,
Grape,	Currant,	Gooseberry,	
Small Fruits,	Maple Norway,		
Maple Schwedlerii,	Maple Silver,		
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Sycamore American,	Mountain Ash,		
Box Alder,	Althea,	Hydrangea,	
Barberries,	Syringas,	Weigelas,	
Clematis,	Honey Suckle,	Wistaria,	
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California Privet,	Buxus,	Weeping Trees,	
Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings,			
Black Locust Seedlings,	Fruit Tree Stocks,		
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Our stock is well grown and graded and prices are such that it will pay you to investigate. Come and see us or write.

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What Ornamental Nursery Stock is Doing

England's Big Horticultural Show

In its report of the Royal Horticultural Society's annual show, at Chelsea, May 20-22, the Horticultural Advertiser says:

Roses

Probably the thing which attracted more attention than any other exhibit in the Show was Messrs. G. Beckwith & Sons' magnificent display of M. J. Ducher's new Roses, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Willowmere, etc. We all thought Mme. E. Herriot ("Daily Mail" Rose) a good thing last year, but the huge bank of plants and blooms set up on this occasion was a revelation of what can be done by culture, and it was hardly possible to believe it was the same thing; massed together in this way it was positively dazzling, and the blooms were of much better form than when first shown. To describe the color would need the pen of one of those past masters in the art who reside near Belfast; in our humble way we should call it flame color. Willowmere was also shown in a vast mass, a very pleasing Rose of good form which might be called a pale "Lyons." Cissie Easlea was again shown with Papa Heneray, a single pompon, crimson purple with white eye, and Le Ponceau, a kind of dark edition of Mme. N. Levasseur. If it is admissible to say that a Rose or a woman is ugly we should say it of this, but of course this is only our opinion. Some people like Veilchenblau; we don't. However, there can only be one opinion about Mme. E. Herriot—it will be everybody's Rose.

Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons brought over a nice lot of novelties. Of course, we liked best Mrs. Campbell Hall (see awards), Verna Mackay, a charming flower, yellow with a tinge of orange on outer petals, Irish Fire Flame, single (see awards), the nearest color to Mme. E. Herriot, Mrs. Forde, a

pale blush of good shape, and Carine, copper on cream, a lovely bud.

Fruit

Messrs. T. Rivers & Son sent a fine lot of Orchard House trees in pots, Cardinal and Early Rivers Nectarines; Peregrine and Kestrel Peaches; Early Prolific, Stent and Blue Rock Plums; May Duke and Knight's Early Black Cherries, all clean, bright stuff and fruit well colored for this sunless season. They also showed a large group of Citrus in variety, pot plants and gathered fruits. King's Acre Nursery Co. put up a good group of trees in pots, Pears, Apples, Gooseberries, Nectarines, and Figs, clean, healthy stuff but very green. Laxton Bros. made a very good effect with their group, which consisted principally of Logan and Laxton Berries and Strawberries, with very fine dishes of King George, a week earlier than R. Sovereign, otherwise much resembling that well-known variety; The Queen, pale and color; The Earl, large cockscomb shape, deep crimson; pot plants well fruited were also shown. G. Bunyard & Co. staged 80 dishes of Apples and Pears, in wonderful condition for the time of the year; some of the best dishes were King and Tomkins, Newton Wonder, Annie Elizabeth, Alfriston, Cornish Aromatic, Belle du Pontoise, B. of Kent, Gascoyne, Prince Albert, E. Beaufin, Lord Hindlip, and very large Uvedale's Pears.

In the gardens outside the tent, Messrs. James Veitch & Sons showed a Fruit Garden, with trees in all forms, pyramids, standards, cordons, espalliers, horz, cordons, fans, etc., models of good training. Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Nuts, Gooseberries, and Peaches were all included; the last-named looked a bit chilly in their present quarters and scarcely harmonized with their surroundings; much attention was attracted by the standard Apples with Mistletoe growing in the heads, and a fine pyramid of Sandringham Apple in full bloom was much admired; this is a fine variety for ornamental planting. Messrs. Laxton Bros. also made an exhibit of the same nature, with specimens of Apples and Pears very well trained in French style.

Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers

The South Georgia and Florida Pecan Growers' Association concluded a two days' convention at Thomasville, Ga., on May 31 and decided to meet in Thomasville again next year. The officers chosen are: President, B. W. Stone, of Thomasville; vice-president, R. C. Simpson, Monticello, Fla.; secretary, W. W. Bassett, Monticello; treasurer, D. L. Williams, Cairo.

According to the reports of the members of the association, who are all actively interested in the pecan business, the crop this season will be a fine one, much better than that of last year. As showing something of the standing of the pecan industry in the section it was reported that within a radius of not more than sixty-five miles from Thomasville there are ten thousand acres planted in groves and the number next year is expected to be materially increased. More than a hundred thousand trees were sold by the nurseries in this section last season and large advance orders are already reported for the coming season.

The crop of 1912 shows that the average price obtained for the nuts was about 47

cents per pound. This means that while some of the very large nuts netted the growers \$1.25 and some of the very small seedlings only from 15 to 24 cents, the average price of the crop for the season was 47 cents.

Among the visitors at this meeting were C. A. Vanduzee, president of the National Nut Growers' Association; J. B. Wight, of Cairo, and H. K. Miller, of Monticello, both ex-presidents of that organization; Editor Wilson, of the Nut Grower; W. W. Carroll, of Monticello; C. A. Snedeker, of Waycross; H. C. White, H. W. Smithwick, H. H. Hume, R. C. Simpson, A. A. Rich and a number of others.

Montana Legislation

Continued from Page 16

Where one could or would resist the hold-up, many would have no choice but to pay the money demanded, to prevent a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars which might result from even a few days' delay in getting the stock required to fill their orders.

And bear in mind that no matter how flagrant the wrong that might be done to the nurseryman in the manner described, after the damage was done he would have no legal remedy.

In this case, as in many others, the official in question is under no bond and it is not known that a personal judgment against him would be worth more than the paper on which it was written.

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PEACH SEED

WE have a few hundred bushels of small North Carolina Naturals, collected in the mountains and foothills, crop of 1912.

AMOUR RIVER PRIVET. 12 to 18 and 18 to 24 inch in quantity. Thunbergii Barberry and California Privet. All sizes.

VALDESAN NURSERIES, Bostic, N. C.

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**NORWAY MAPLE
SILVER MAPLE**

CAROLINA POPLAR

IN CARLOTS

ALL SIZES

GET OUR PRICES

THE GREENBRIER NURSERY CO., Inc., Greenbrier, Tenn.

Nurserymen's Joint Convention

Continued from Page 7

ton and Apple Growers' Association of Hood River, to the Kennewick Commercial Club and to E. B. McFarland and H. Tabke of Portland, for the luscious fruits and beautiful roses.

To the bunch of native sons of the Golden West hailing from California, for the extensive exhibits of fruits and products of their glorious state.

To the Portland ladies, for the many courtesies and the reception tendered the visiting nurserymen and their wives.

To Dr. A. J. Cook of California, for his instructive address and "Bug" exhibit.

To the Oregon Nursery Co., for their invitation to lunch and trip to the nursery at Orenco.

To John Thompson of the Seattle Parks, for his entertaining trip through the parks.

To the trade journals and the Portland press, for their generous reports and convention notices.

To the management of the Multnomah Hotel, for their liberality and generous hospitality.

And, last but not least to the Committee on Arrangements whose untiring efforts have made this convention one continual round of pleasure; be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of both associations and a copy be furnished the press and trade journals.

H. W. KRUCKEBERG,
CHARLES T. HAWKES,
GUY M. PILKINGTON,
Committee of the Pacific Coast
Association of Nurserymen.

L. J. FARMER,
W. G. CAMPBELL,
J. H. CHARLTON,
EARL G. WEEDHAM,
ALBERT T. MEEHAN,
Committee of the American
Association of Nurserymen.

Second Day

The afternoon session of the second day was opened with the reading of papers and discussions on nursery and orchard inspection.

S. A. Miller of Milton, Ore., and Hon. E. L. Smith, Hood River, Ore., both in the eighties and the veteran pioneers of the Oregon fruit industry, occupied seats together. Each was called upon for a speech. They responded happily and gave evidence that they had lost little of their enthusiasm for fruit production.

James McHutchison, New York city, discussed in an address, "The Working of the Federal Horticultural Law." This law gave the Department of Agriculture the right to make laws independent of congress. This has required much negotiation on the part

of the nurserymen with the Washington authorities. The nursery business is international in its scope. Many plants in Washington, Oregon and California are from Europe, New Zealand and Australia. So you will also find in Europe the plants which are native to California. Fortunately the five members of the federal board are conscientious men and are willing to listen to complaints and to conserve the interests of nurserymen. The speaker outlined changes in federal board rules made as the result of representations by nurserymen, florists and seedsmen.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Texas, said the subject discussed by Mr. McHutchison is one of the greatest importance to nurserymen generally. The inspection laws are the greatest handicap to the nursery business, he said, inspection is necessary, but it should be done fairly and broadly.

Upon motion of Mr. Kirkpatrick, a rising vote of thanks and a resolution was adopted expressive of appreciation of the work of Mr. McHutchison.

About Legislation and Inspection

"The Complexity of Horticultural Laws" was the subject of a paper by George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal. Restrictive legislation has affected the nurseryman more than it has any other representative of the horticultural industry. Mr. Roeding cited the fact that in California there are almost as many horticultural laws affecting nurserymen as there are counties in the state. In his opinion such a condition is likely to be extended to other states. This would greatly complicate the situation which is bad enough inasmuch as the laws of no two states are alike. He suggested the advisability of action by the American Association jointly with the Pacific Coast Association, looking toward a uniform law for each state, or at least as uniform as may be, because there are varying conditions in the states. In the opinion of the speaker such a plan would make the state law supreme over county legislation. Federal control of the whole matter at present is practically out of the question. Therefore the best that can be expected is greater uniformity in state laws. Mr. Roeding suggested appointment of a committee to devise a plan and to report before the convention adjourns. Almost every injurious insect in this country has been imported from abroad; therefore our government has been liberal in its quarantine regulations.

Discussion of the subject was opened by Peter Youngers of Nebraska. He thought it advisable to seek federal legislation, for he doubted that state uniformity in legislation could be obtained. "The present federal inspection law was secured by co-operation between entomologists, inspectors and nurserymen. We might discuss uniform state laws for a week without result. I think the matter should be referred to a committee."

Montana's Chief Inspector

M. L. Dean, chief inspector of Montana, indreced fully the address by Mr. Roeding. He referred to the organization of the Northwestern Horticultural Inspectors Association to endeavor to obtain more uniform regulations. In Montana we are new in horticultural work. We have not the pests of the older states and we shall fight to keep them out. The key note of the Inspectors' Association is to get more uniformity in such legislation.

A. W. McDonald moved the appointment of a committee by the Pacific Coast Association. The question was put by President Brownell and was carried.

A paper by W. P. Stark on horticultural inspection, in his absence was read by W. H. Stark, his son. "We cannot sit tight," said Mr. Stark, "and expect the A. A. N. committee to come and help us out of a trouble whenever a new inspection law is passed. There ought to be a more general remedy. Individual states should handle the question, the federal government acting as a central office. Inspection is a good thing; it has of itself not caused the nurseryman's troubles; the latter have been caused by irregularity and unjust discrimination. Mr. Stark said trained and competent inspectors should be insisted upon and they should be well paid. More time should be given to actual inspection instead of in traveling. Inspection should be made before delivery of stock to a customer."

Mr. Harrison, York, Neb., moved that a committee of three be appointed by the American Association to confer with the Pacific Coast Association committee, Mr. Youngers of Nebraska, to be chairman. Carried. At the suggestion of S. A. Miller of Milton, Ore., the number of members of each committee was made five instead of three.

President Meehan appointed as the American Association committee: Peter Young-



BUDDING PEACH SEEDLINGS—Washington Nursery Co., Toppenish, Wash.

Nurserymen's Joint Convention

ers, Henry B. Chase, John B. Morey, E. W. Kirkpatrick and Charles M. Peters.

President Brownell appointed as the Pacific Coast Association committee: M. McDonald, George C. Roeding, P. A. Dix, F. A. Wiggins and S. A. Miller.

In a brief talk F. A. Wiggins described Washington inspection regulations, following the paper on Oregon's quarantine law, by W. K. Newell, Gaston, Ore.

Telegrams and letters of regret at not being present were read from Leonard Coates, Morganhill, Cal.; W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind.; J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.; John Watson, Newark, N. Y.; M. J. Wragg and Captain C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia. Mr. Davis represented J. Horace McFarland.

Two Allied Activities

L. C. Stark, Louisiana, Mo., read a paper on the relation between the nurseryman and

most vigorous and finest trees of those varieties they can procure. Poor orchards are not only unprofitable but when uncared for, they become harbors for pests. It is the orchardist's duty to plant the best trees he can buy and he should be willing to pay the nurseryman a fair price for good trees.

We are glad to know there is a growing sentiment among orchardists to pay more attention to quality and less attention to price. The apple and peach tree trade was decidedly unsatisfactory; throughout the country, in most cases, there was much price cutting. In the face of low prices, our company held our prices up.

We are bitterly opposed to slashing prices and believe that careful investigation on the part of nurserymen will reveal the fact that price cutting does not increase the grand total of the plantings throughout the country. We are inclined to believe that the orchardist, seeing a slump in fruit tree prices, is pretty liable to begin to get nervous and decide to "wait awhile," and therefore, price cutting really restricts the mar-



Mount Hood and Columbia River

ket for trees, decreases the demand and hurts everybody.

Of late years there has been a strong tendency among leading nurserymen to get in closer touch and co-operation with orchardists. In the old days the transaction was closed as soon as the trees were delivered and paid for. The nurseryman should stand by his customers, both big and little, by not only furnishing him the trees but by assisting him in bringing them into profitable bearing orchards.

In our efforts toward co-operation along this line, we have established what we call our "Special Service Department." The men who handle this correspondence and assist customers who apply to this department, cost us a lot of money every year, but we believe it a paying investment and good advertising, aside from the moral side of the question. If a man grows a good profitable orchard his example and influence will help every nurseryman and orchardist in America.

Grow Best Varieties

There are, of course, many other ways in which the nurseryman can be of great assistance to the orchardist. For instance, he should not grow or sell varieties he himself would not plant, for the orchardist is bound to plant the varieties nurserymen offer; therefore, it is the nurseryman's duty to see that his list is not loaded down with worthless varieties, and at the same time, see that it includes new varieties which have proven worthy of propagation.

The orchardist in his turn may be of assistance to the nurseryman and repay the obligation he has incurred by accepting his services and assistance. He should be on the lookout for new and valuable varieties, and should he discover one that seems to be of unusual merit, he should take steps to see that it is not lost to horticulture.

Good Quality Pays

Another point which some orchardists seem to overlook is the fact that they should not only plant first-class varieties, but the

ket for trees, decreases the demand and hurts everybody.

In a large way the nurseryman should do more to co-operate with the orchardist in creating a market for fruit, popularizing consumption of apples and other fruit as staple foods, for as the demand for fruit increases, in the same proportion will the demand for trees increase and the nurseryman will greatly profit thereby.

Legislative Reports

The reports of Chairmen Pitkin and Youngers of the legislative committees, east and west of the Mississippi river, as presented in another part of this issue of *American Fruits*, were read. Upon motion of George C. Perkins, a rising vote of thanks was given to the chairmen of these committees for their earnest and effective work.

President-elect Pilkington, Vice-President-elect Chase, Treasurer-elect Youngers and Secretary Hall were formally installed.

Reports on tariff, by Chairman Irving Rouse, of Rochester, and on root gall by Chairman E. A. Smith of Lake City, Minn., were read and a vote of thanks was passed.

Upon motion of H. B. Chase, E. A. Smith was continued as chairman of the root knot committee. On P. A. Dix's motion the Association voted to reimburse Mr. Youngers for expense incurred in legislative matters.

At 11:30 a. m., June 20, the convention adjourned until next June in Cleveland.

NO MATTER WHAT

Periodicals you are taking you cannot afford to be without "American Fruits" declared by leading Nurserymen throughout the country to be beyond question the most able and valuable Nursery Trade Journal published.

Twelve and one-half cents a month by the year.

The Eastern Delegation

Those who made up the Eastern party on the Northern Pacific Express out of Chicago were: Norbert Levavasseur and wife, Ussy, Calvados, France; Howard Davis, wife and daughter, Baltimore, Md.; Charles M. Peters and wife, Salisbury, Md.; John C. Chase, Derry, N. H.; T. J. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.; John Ryken, representing H. M. Hardyzer, Boekoop, Holland; W. L. Hart, of T. S. Hubbard Co., Fredonia, N. Y.; Joseph M. Charlton, Rochester, N. Y.; George C. Perkins, Newark, N. Y.; Ralph T. Olcott, editor *American Fruits*, Rochester, N. Y.; John B. Morey, Dansville, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Albert F. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.; L. J. Farmer and wife, Pulaski, N. Y.; J. F. LeClare, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.; G. Hale Harrison, Berlin, Md. Lloyd C. Stark, Louisiana, Mo., joined at Minneapolis and W. G. Campbell, St. Joseph, Mo., at St. Paul.

Henry B. Chase, who had gone in advance from Huntsville, Ala., to Spokane to visit his brother for a few days, joined the Eastern party at that point. D. J. Tighe, Billings, Mont., and Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb., joined at Billings.

A. W. McDonald, wife and two children of the Washington Nursery Co., and Mr. Near of the Yakima and Columbia River Nursery Co., joined the party at Toppenish. F. A. Wiggins, secretary of the Washington Nursery Co., Toppenish, went to Portland on the morning of June 17th.

Charles F. Dallman and wife of Missoula, Mont., joined the party at Missoula.

New Nursery Company

The F. W. Brow Nursery Co., Rose Hill, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital. Incorporators are F. W. Brow and Frank Mills of Rose Hill, and C. A. Weeks of Skaneateles. No product will be marketed until next year.

Invitation to Southland

To our Friends of the National Association of Nurserymen:

We regret very much not being able to attend the meeting this year and last. For many years past the writer has attended the meetings and enjoyed them more than we can express, and they have been a great benefit to us. This method they have got into, of rushing from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has placed it out of reach of many of us smaller nurserymen, but we hope all will have a very pleasant trip and wish we could be with you. We feel sure there will be many who cannot make this long trip, so just come down South and meet with us in our Southern Association on the top of the old Cumberland mountains, at Mont Eagle, Tenn., in August.

The date is not fixed but will be soon and we will let you know a little later. We extend a cordial invitation to one and all to come and be with us. For any information you may desire, write A. I. Smith, Knoxville, Tenn., or E. W. Chattan, Winchester, Tenn., who will be glad to answer any questions.

COMMERCIAL NURSERY CO.

For Uniform State Inspection Laws

Joint Action of American Association and Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen Results In Appointment of Committee to Report at Next Convention--William Pitkin, Peter Youngers and M. McDonald Named By the Two Associations--The Official Report

THE MOST important matter brought before the joint convention of the American Association and the Pacific Coast Association was the chaotic condition of horticultural inspection laws in states throughout the country and the growing tendency to complicate matters still further by new laws on every hand.

In other columns we give the discussion leading up to this subject which made a full day of the second day of the joint convention. It was conceded that a federal law for interstate nursery shipments is out of the question at present. The next best thing to do was to endeavor to make as nearly uniform as possible the provisions of the state laws. Several papers on the subject were presented by nurserymen and entomologists and these were discussed freely.

Late on the afternoon of June 19, the joint committee presented the following report:

We, the members of the American Association of Nurserymen and the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen, realizing that the multiplicity of state laws governing the control of injurious insects and diseases on all classes of horticultural products are often a menace; and realizing that these laws govern particular areas of the country which have a diverse horticultural production, and differing conditions of soils and climates; and inasmuch as it is a well settled fact that depleted soils invite enemies, such as insects and diseases, fungus and bacterial elements (which is in accordance with natural laws provided for the elimination of all unfit plant life); and realizing that the growing of horticultural products and their free exchange between one section of the country and another is often retarded, hampered, and in many cases made unprofitable and prohibitive under much of the legislation now in force in the several states; and realizing that it is of the utmost importance that all horticultural products should be as free as possible from injurious insects and diseases, which have at times resulted in diverse, drastic and in some cases in unjust conditions for the free and equitable exchange of horticultural products of all kinds; therefore,

It is recommended by this joint committee, representing in its personnel the American Association of Nurserymen and the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen, that both organizations proceed to provide moneys (to be known as the "Horticultural Improvement Fund"), by a voluntary contri-



M. McDONALD, Orenco, Ore.
Member Committee on Uniform State
Inspection Laws

bution not to exceed twenty-five dollars from the firms in both Associations, or others interested in horticulture; said contributions to be made within ninety days from the date of this notice, and payments to be made to the Treasurer of the American Association, for the express purpose of providing ways and means to secure uniform horticultural laws, as between one state and another, which in our judgment is only feasible by the appointment of a committee whose duties shall be to secure copies of all horticultural laws now in force in all the states and territories of the United States; and to make a digest of the same, to the end that there shall be evolved and created out of this investigation and study a law that shall develop, foster, conserve and protect all the interests of horticulture in all its several divisions, and which shall have the support

and indorsement of horticultural officers and all the horticultural industries of the several states. And we further recommend that this convention adopt this report and proceed to carry out its provisions by the appointment of a committee of three, which shall consist of one member from the Atlantic Coast, one from the Mississippi Valley region, and one from the Pacific Coast, with full power to utilize this fund as in their judgment shall be deemed necessary. And it is further recommended that this report be placed upon the records of both organizations.

All of which is respectively submitted.

Mr. Gallarman asked whether a report may be expected within a definite time. Mr. Youngers explained that it was the purpose of the committee to make a formal report at the next annual convention and in the interim to report such progress as is made through the trade journals.

Mr. McHutchison moved that William Pitkin of Rochester, N. Y., be the chairman of the committee and that the other members be Peter Youngers of Geneva, Neb., and Mr. McDonald of Toppenish, Wash. The motion, together with the report, was adopted unanimously.

Great satisfaction was expressed on all sides, both by Pacific Coast and American Association members, over the result of the discussion of this most important subject. Mr. Roeding was a prime mover in the matter, and his views were indorsed by Chairman Youngers to the extent of the desirability of securing as great uniformity in inspection laws as possible. As Mr. Roeding repeatedly said, the interests of the fruit growers and the nurserymen are identical. Inspection is necessary. It is in the interest of the nurserymen that the fruit growers be protected against predaceous insects and diseases. If no orchards are planted what will be the use of growing nursery stock? Mr. Roeding is a large fruit grower, with 900 acres in orchards, as well as a prominent nurseryman.

The work of the committee will be awaited with the keenest interest throughout the country.

THE HARRISON NURSERIES Little Journey of Inspection Will Make a Pleasant Vacation

Come to the beautiful "Eastern Shore" of Maryland, see this great farming section, and some of its historical places—it is an old section, you know, and the famous Decatur plantation (where Commodore Stephen Decatur was born) is a part of our nurseries.

The nurseries contain about three thousand acres. Some of our visitors have said that the nurseries are not at Berlin, but that "Berlin is at the Nurseries." We are located about seven miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and about fifty feet above tide level. The temperature in this part of Maryland never gets very low in winter, and the summers are a great deal cooler than at inland points. The average temperature for the year is between 53 degrees and 54 degrees.

We never have extreme droughts here and the ocean breezes are always moist.

We grow a hundred and sixteen varieties of peaches, ninety varieties of apples, and the best kinds of pears, cherries and plums. Strawberry plants are a big item, too. Last year we grew forty-five varieties, and handled millions of plants.

When we say we grow millions of peach trees it doesn't mean very much unless you have some standard by which to compare the figures—but if you could stand in our nurseries and look over a block of these trees, the figures would begin to make an impression. You can look in one direction for almost a mile and see nothing but the tops of little peach trees.

Turning in another direction you get a broad view of the blocks of apple trees; long, straight rows of sturdy youngsters. And the rows are clean—every one cultivat-

ed as carefully as a farmer cultivates his prize winning corn patch.

If you look another way you will see row on row of Privet—literally Privet by the mile. Now you begin to realize the size of the nursery that had its beginning in the little peach orchard in Delaware, and has grown until it now covers over four square miles—four sections, our western friends call them.

The buds that we use come from bearing trees; we have about four hundred thousand trees in bearing, so we don't have any trouble in getting good buds and all we need. This part of the work is looked after by George A. Harrison, and beginning about June 15th he has a force of a hundred men at work. One of his champion "budders" covered 4700 peach trees in ten hours one day last summer.

Last summer we built a new packing
Continued on Page 26

"The Horticulture of To-morrow"

Able Discussion of One of the Most Important Questions of the Day by Henry W. Kruckeberg of Los Angeles--Outlines Existing Conditions--Cooperation an Important Factor of Modern Success

THE ADDRESS of Henry W. Kruckeberg, of Los Angeles, Cal., on, "What of the Horticulture of Tomorrow?" was as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"What Shall be the Future of Horticulture," is a rather large and elastic question capable of varied treatment from many points of view, and anything that may be said must be more or less speculative and largely based on individual opinion. The subject divides itself into four great divisions: Pomology, vegetable crops, floriculture and landscape gardening, any one of which is capable of wide and diverse. For our purpose, however, it may be limited to the ornamental and the economic. Now to talk of the future of our industry is to treat of a thing that has no tangible existence, and if Emerson is correct in the axiom that it is the improbable that always happens, we are certainly in an atmosphere of speculation. Viewed, however, from past experiences and present tendencies, we are permitted to assume the role of the seer and prophet and shy our caster into the arena of time with the hope that it may hit something that will "pan out."

Should Encourage Gardens

Garden making is largely the result of culture, of means, of leisure and a love for home life. It reaches its highest perfection in the older and more settled portions of the country with its lessening and vanishing lines on the frontier. Hence, in the West, it is still in the formative stages of development, with every prospect that the demand for decorative plants and a correct taste in planting is to find a stronger and more intelligent appreciation as culture and the love of the arts increase and leisure and means afford. In Southern California no branch of the nursery business has shown more progress or has expanded more rapidly than that of flowering and ornamental plants. This has been made possible by the creation of beautiful homes in all the valley towns south of the Tehachapi, made by newcomers who have both the means and the leisure to indulge their taste; while north of that line, in the San Joaquin Valley, the business still bulks in fruit trees, until we get into the region of San Francisco Bay, where there is again a demand for the ornamentals. Looking at the question from the view point of the individual, the trend of things clearly indicates that the future of landscape horticulture as applied to West Coast conditions is certainly promising, not only from the nurserymen's point of view, but also from the view point of the home and garden beautiful. Indeed, California is destined to be a country of homes and gardens, insuring a bright future for out-of-door life and the love of plants and trees.

Official and Political Aspects

When it comes to the subject in its official or political aspects, there is some grounds for a negative opinion. Public park designing, street tree planting, boulevard making, in many towns and counties are more or less tinctured with politics. This not only retards a healthy progress but is often disastrous, resulting in bad planning, bad selections of plants, poor planting, and a corresponding waste of public money. As a matter of fact, park work should be removed from all political considerations. In its management it should represent the highest efficiency, and give place to only competent service, which should be under civil service rules and entirely exempt from removal without cause. In this respect there is certainly a wide field for improvement in the horticultural work of the future. Since landscape horticulture is not a matter to be completed in a day, but in future years, intelligent and permanent authority is of the first importance. It would seem that in this direction the intelligent and progressive nurserymen has a vital and im-



H. W. KRUCKEBERG, Los Angeles, Cal.

portant work cut out for him in the fostering and developing of a correct taste in public horticultural endeavor. For certainly to go on in the future as many municipalities have in the past is not only wasteful but criminal.

Co-operation Must Dominate

In economic horticulture the future will have to do with the market place and the counting room rather than the garden and orchard. The problems of varieties, methods of culture, of irrigation, or harvesting and packing, are pretty well solved, not only with one line of fruit but with nearly all. With the present area of fruit orchards in bearing, to which the future will add a constantly increasing acreage, the vital point will be distribution and salesmanship. And in this endeavor the dominant note must be co-operation in some form or other. The box of apples, the basket of peaches, the crate of oranges, has no value in the orchard; it must be sold, and that too, at a living profit to the producer. But how? That, it seems to me, is the pivotal question for the economic horticulture of the future to solve. It is conceded that the country is strewn with the wrecks of co-operative organizations among producers; but in spite of that, combination and unity of interests is the only solution of the problem in the reaching of distant markets. In some cases special legislation has been enacted, notably in California, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nebraska, all of which is helpful to organization.

The future of economic horticulture will also have to solve the problems of utilizing the by-products of orchard and garden. The culls, the illy-shaped, the warty and insect injured specimens all possess a value in one form or another. Here again more can be accomplished by combination and co-operation, than by individual and isolated effort. In Southern California the orange growers, representing an industry of 150 to 200 millions of money invested where ten to fifteen thousand people cultivate the fruit, and about 100,000 find employment, shipping out from fifteen to twenty million boxes at a value of from 20 to 35 millions of dollars, co-operation has sustained the markets and made the industry a safe com-

mercial proposition. Only in proportion as orchardists make money will the sale of trees be sustained. The discussion of ways and means of co-operating is hardly pertinent to the subject. The point that interests the nursery industry is the fact that prosperous fruit growers stimulate tree growing and tree planting.

Future Still in Question

The future of horticulture, from the view point of the plant breeder, the student of heredity and environment, of chemistry and geology is still a world for exploration which may yield new surprises and new sources of wealth and production which is now largely a closed book. It is the improbable that often happens, which in the case of the horticulture of to-morrow, let us hope that it will teach us how to save wear and tear, augment the quality and quantity of our productions, to the end that each and all of us in the future will enjoy more of the comforts of life for our labors and investments.

Foreigners Meet Burbank

The peculiarities of inventors are undoubtedly due to their concentration on details; at any rate the majority of them are regarded as far from practical. In something of this spirit is Luther Burbank regarded by many in this country, but it is interesting to note that he is very highly thought of abroad. The botanists in the party of members of the American Geographical Society which recently toured the Pacific coast states were most eager to meet Burbank, and it was with great satisfaction that they found, upon starting upon the trip to Mount Tamalpais and Muir Woods, as guests of Prof. Alexander McAdie and several San Franciscans, that he had decided to take a day off, a most unusual thing for him, and to join the party.

Prof. Gunnar Andersson of Stockholm had some long conversations with him and found him a very quiet, modest man, who was not inclined to talk much about what he had done, but who was thoroughly up on his subject and was willing to discuss it with those who took an intelligent interest in it. Burbank, he said, had not made any great theoretical discovery; in fact, he did not pretend to be a theoretical man, but he had worked, and was working practically on a gigantic scale. Where experimenters in Europe use 100 and 1,000 specimens, he uses 10,000 and 100,000. He has the true scientific instinct and works in a most sensible and thorough manner.

Burbank is highly thought of by Hugo DeVries, the great Dutch botanist and biologist, who made him known throughout Europe; and Svente Arrhenius, the eminent Swedish savant. Prof. Niermeyer afterward confirmed these favorable views of Burbank, and mentioned the fact that DeVries had devoted a large part of his book on America to Burbank and his work.

Luther Burbank is really a nurseryman in the highest sense of the word, though he is not usually classed as such.

Surprise for Nurserymen in Washington

THE Easterner, if on his return trip off at Olympia or any of the cities from the Portland convention, stopped tributary to it, would learn that the growers of berries found no matter how fast an express was put on between the Coast and St. Paul that berries would not withstand the 99 hour journey, they did not give us growing berries or agree to, let the East want for the variety of berries which can only be raised in the Northwest, but through the citizens of Olympia induced the National Canning Company to erect its plant here and now the fruits of the soil are shipped East from this section of the Northwest on very much the same principle that Grand Opera Music is recorded on disks in New York and sent West.

Grand Opera is demanded by Westerners, but Grand Opera cannot afford to come so far west and so the voice is canned and sent. In the other instance Northwest fruit is demanded by the Easterner, but the journey over the steel rail which binds this continent fast is too long a one and so the perishable Northwest fruits, every bit as rare to the Easterner as Grand Opera is to the Westerner, is canned and shipped East.

Of late the huckleberry industry has grown to enormous proportions in this section of Southwest Washington. Until the coming of the cannery this fruit was allowed to grow wild and then perish on the bushes, but last year the National Canning Company of Olympia paid more than \$20,000 for wild huckleberries and for the first time in the



A. ECKART, Detroit, Wash.

history of the state this fruit is now being cultivated and encouraged.

Hundreds of acres of Loganberries are al-

so being set out and at the present time it is impossible to get plants.

Of late years the grape industry has grown to enormous proportions on the islands and main-land between Olympia and Tacoma, the soil being especially adapted for the growing of many of the highest priced varieties.

The visiting delegate perchance will also learn that last year the state of Washington exported over \$7,000,000 worth of dairy products despite the fact that the dairy business in Washington has increased more than 25 per cent. within the last two years.

Then the visitors will realize that what first appeared to be a stage with the settings thereon especially for this advent, is nothing more than a vast field of opportunity, which though producing millions of dollars of wealth annually has not yet hardly been scratched, and this will be the message he will carry home from the land of the big red apple.

Buy Nursery Site

The Burbank Spineless Cactus Nursery Company has just concluded the purchase of eighty acres of land in the Fallbrook district, California, from O'Donnell & O'Farrell, subdividers of the Palomares ranch in San Diego county. The property is 112 miles south of Los Angeles. Representatives of the company announce that forty acres of the land bought is to be used for the propagation of spineless cactus.

The Chase Labels

For Nurserymen and Florists are Excelled by None

PLAIN, PAINTED, PRINTED in ANY MANNER
that may be called for, and **WIRED** in any combination with **TINNED** or **COPPER WIRE**.

Prices as low as FIRST-CLASS WORK and unequalled **PROMPTNESS in DELIVERY** will justify.

Please favor us with a trial order if you are not one of our present patrons

THE BENJAMIN CHASE CO.,

DERRY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

P. O. Address and Western Union Tel.—Derry Village

"The Rochester Special"

Delegation from Western New York Traveled in Private Pullman--Graphic Account of the Trip and the Cordial Western Hospitality That Marked the Entire Trip--Continued Oration

THE little party of nurserymen and ladies who occupied the Rochester special Pullman coach during the thousand mile trip across the country enjoyed a succession of delightful experiences, during which the wonderful resources of Uncle Sam's broad domain were unfolded as in a panorama. There were seasoned travelers in the party and though several had made a transcontinental trip before, few of them had been along this route. All were enthusiastic over the diversified scenery, ranging from the great fields of wheat in North Dakota to the Bad Lands and from the scrub pine and sage bush to the fertile valley of the Yakima. Whether it was a level plain broken only here and there by the trestle of a wind mill or the rugged peaks of the Rockies so high that one had almost to lie down in his seat to see the top from the car window; whether it was a Feathered Indian squaw in gorgeous blanket on a supple pony galloping across the reservation to a tepee, the well-educated Siwash Indian of the Yakima reservation who is worth \$100,000 and converses in English as perfect as that which Yale graduates are supposed to use, the rangers and cowboys in chops, or the ladies of Zillah who served ice-cream in a mansion among roses while a band played on the spacious lawn, or an eighty mile trip among hundreds of acres of irrigated orchards—whatever the occasion, the Eastern delegates were pleased beyond measure by the changing views.

In the Yakima Valley

At Toppenish the party turned out early in the morning of a rare June day made still rarer by mountain air and Washington sunshine. It was met by President A. McDonald and Secretary F. A. Wiggins of the Washington Nursery Company. After breakfast an automobile ride through the large nurseries of this company was greatly enjoyed. Returning to the hotel the men were

joined by the ladies under the escort of prominent Toppenish ladies and an eighty mile tour of the orchards and ranches of the valley was begun. This was a revelation of what can be done by combining water and the wonderfully productive soil of the valley—a volcanic ash without rocks, solid fertile soil to great depth. The nurserymen were much interested in observing at close hand how the land is irrigated. A leading feature of valley industry is the production of alfalfa hay in great quantities. Fertile fields of hay alongside of virgin soil still covered with sage brush were on every side. Great stacks of alfalfa rose at many points. The land in the valley, some time ago allotted to the Indians, can be leased from them or bought outright when one of them dies. It cannot be bought from a living Indian. The government set aside 1600 square miles, a million acres, for the Indians, every man, woman and child of whom received eighty acres. About 400,000 acres of this land is arable; the rest is mountain land.

At Zillah, Wash.

Arriving at Zillah in the middle of the afternoon, after a luncheon by the ladies of Wapata, the party became the guests of W. N. Granger, the father of irrigation in Washington. At his beautiful home overlooking the entire valley, leading citizens had gathered to greet the visitors. A dainty repast was served by the ladies and Captain Thomas presided. He recounted the growth of the valley settlement from an Indian trading post twenty years ago to its present bustling activity. John B. Morey and John C. Chase responded in behalf of the nurserymen. Silver cups and diplomas, the prizes won at Spokane and other fruit exhibitions were displayed to show the supremacy of Zillah district fruit.

The afternoon trip was followed by a supper at the Commercial club in Toppenish.

At North Yakima

At 6:30 p. m. on June 16, the Eastern party returned to their Pullman coach and at 7:30 arrived at North Yakima, where autos were in waiting. Another ride through orchards was enjoyed and then a tour of this remarkable town. It is doubtful that there is anywhere in the country a town of 15,000 inhabitants which can equal North Yakima in equipment and enterprise. And it has all come about practically in the last decade. Probably citizens of the East would not believe what we might say about this town, so we will leave it with the suggestion that it be visited for verification. The tourists were the guests of the North Yakima Commercial club until midnight when they were tucked away in their berths in the Amorita—a tired, dusty, thoroughly pleased and satisfied company which slept soundly through the Cascade mountains and the Coast Range and awoke in Seattle at 7:30 a. m. on June 17.

At Seattle

Upon arrival at Seattle the Eastern delegation scattered for views of the city after agreeing to meet at the Colman dock at 10:30 a. m. on the suggestion of Peter Youngers that they visit the U. S. navy yard at Bremerton on Puget Sound. An enjoyable trip of an hour on a sound steamer brought the party to the gates of the navy yard and the mooring points of the battleship Oregon and the six or eight protected cruisers besides several torpedo destroyers and submarines. It was close to the noon hour when visitors are excluded from the battleships, but the nurserymen were fortunate in having with them L. C. Stark, Louisiana, Mo., who has been in the navy. He recognized at once as an old friend the captain of the cruiser West Virginia, newest of the

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Some Occupants of the "Rochester Special" En route



AT MANDAN, N. D.

Howard Davis, Baltimore, Md.
D. J. Tighe, Billings, Mont.
L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.
Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.
Mrs. Howard Davis, Baltimore, Md.



AT HELENA, MONT.

John C. Chase, Derry, N. H.
Mrs. L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.
Joseph M. Charlton, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles M. Peters, Salisbury, Md.
Secretary John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.



IN PARADISE, MONT.

John Charlton, Rochester, N. Y.
Howard Davis, Baltimore, Md.
John B. Morey, Dansville, N. Y.
John Ryken, Boskoop, Holland
W. G. Campbell, St. Joseph, Mo.
John C. Chase, Derry, N. H.

—Photo Taken by an "American Fruits" Staff Artist, June 15, 1913

Sidelights on the Conventions

Interesting Incidents Noted Along the Way and at the Meetings by a Staff Representative of "American Fruits"—General Opinion of Praise for Western Hosts

P. A. Dix was enjoying a late breakfast when he was called upon by President Meehan to respond to the addresses of welcome. He apologized by saying he thought the session was to begin an hour later. "I am embarrassed," said he, amid laughter which increased when he asked: "Is George C. Roeding here?" Evidently he hoped to find that the popular Californian had not yet arisen. But Mr. Roeding was there!

Many nurserymen from the East were interested in the trees grown extensively in Washington and Oregon parks, with leaves of the appearance of a magnolia or rhododendron. According to Mr. Youngers, it is the madrona or as it is known in the south, the mensarita.

As the Eastern nurserymen stood about the charred ruins of the Washington Nursery Company's shipping house at Toppenish, which was burned in May, one of them, noting a seedling sprouting among the cinders, remarked: "If they should ever want to plant trees in Hades, the Washington Nursery Company's stock will fill the bill."

On the Toppenish-Zillah automobile trip a stop was made at the fine bungalow on the ranch of O. F. Hara, owner of the Commercial Hotel block in North Yakima. Cameras were brought into play and the visitors were photographed with a big artesian well in operation in the background.

Meadow larks and magpies from the sage brush along the roadside flew about the autos on the Wapata trip, and many Indians were met on the road; but the coyotes were shy and none were seen. The youth of the Yakima valley buy bronchos at \$15 each and pay the Indians \$2 for breaking them. Then they ride out in the sage brush and shoot "kiyuse."

The Sunnyside irrigation system comprises a canal nearly seventy miles in length with five hundred miles of laterals. It is interesting to see the clear sparkling snow water of the Yakima river from the mountains flowing in innumerable rivulets through the clean cultivation of countless orchards of peaches, apples, cherries and prunes.

Royal Anne and Black Republican cherries were available to the tourists every moment of the Yakima valley tour. The famous Bing berry was not fully ripe.

Japanese labor is the most desirable in Washington nurseries and orchards, though the lazy Siwash Indian may be induced to help out at picking time.

Peter Youngers was the life of the Eastern party from the moment he joined it at Billings, Mont. No matter how young any member of the party appeared to be, Peter Youngers was younger. His fund of wit and humorous stories was inexhaustible.

Those who made the longest trip to the convention were John C. Chase, from Boston; J. F. LeClare, from New York; Henry

B. Chase from Huntsville, Ala.; Charles M. Peters, from Salisbury, Mo.; G. Hale Harrison, from Berlin, Md. But Norbert Levavasseur and wife, from Ussy, France, held the palm for distance.

North Yakima, Wash., caught the Eastern nurserymen hard. Its fine buildings and thoroughfares, electric lights and street cars opened the eyes of the Easterners. "Why, this town of 15,000 has produced more in equipment in ten years than my town has in two hundred years," said G. Hale Harrison.

Typical western story: "The soil in this valley is so fertile that a hop vine grows nine inches in a day. I tied a string at the end of a hop vine shoot one morning and at 5 p. m. that day the end was nine inches above the string."—Editor Maroney, Toppenish Tribune. "I believe I could take a cubic yard of the rich volcanic ash land of this valley and with two barrels of water grow enough vegetables to supply a family of five a whole season."—Capt. Thomas, Zillah, Wash. "You see that pile of potatoes," said a Westerner as he directed Peter Youngers' attention to a fine lot filling a bushel basket; "well, those all came out of three hills." "That's nothing," said Youngers, "the other day my wife said I'd better dig a few potatoes for dinner and darned if three bushels of potatoes didn't roll out of the first hill before I could plug it up."

The nurserymen in the "Rochester Special" forgot all troubles they ever had in listening to those of the porter. He was so busy telling them that he could not make up berths or supply towels as fast as the travelers demanded them.

President Meehan and Secretary Hall expressed the appreciation of the nurserymen from the East for all that was done for them by the Yakima valley residents, in their speeches at the dinner given by the Toppenish Commercial club.

E. S. Welch, proprietor of the Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa, will go to France and Holland this summer. For this reason he did not make the trip to Portland, Ore.

As the Eastern delegation entered North Dakota, President Meehan produced a box of Strathmore cigars, the very tangible remembrance of Horace Hooker of Rochester, N. Y. The cigars were enjoyed on several rounds.

Once well out of the dry, hot Bad Lands of North Dakota, President Meehan produced a mysterious package, the contents of which were labeled "Over and Back," the gift of William Pitkin of Rochester. As this was the only thing of the kind that had been seen in the "Rochester Special" for three long days and nights, needless to say that "the boys" were soon shouting with real gusto: "Here's to Billy Pitkin." This was repeated many times. Everyone had a pocket drinking cup.

Secretary Hall's efforts to pronounce French under the direction of Mr. Levavasseur on Saturday afternoon, June 14, brought on a violent storm with lightning on the starboard quarter as the train approached Glendive, Mont.

Albert F. Meehan supplied packages of gum for the ladies. The men enjoyed it too.

One of the most seasoned travelers in the Eastern delegation was J. F. LeClare, of Brooklyn, who has visited Cape Town, South Africa, twice. He recounted many experiences with a gusto which proved that he enjoys traveling.

The vivacious daughter of Howard Davis of the Franklin Davis Nursery Company, Baltimore, received the gallant attentions of the younger element of the Eastern party, and it is reported that the Helen Davis strawberry, a well-known variety will receive unusual attention in the listings at Berlin, Md., Dresher, Pa., and Louisiana, Mo.

The hospitality of the Yakima valley residents followed the tourists westward, for long after they had passed that point they were enjoying sandwiches sent aboard the train. Cherries from the Kennewick Nursery Co. were appreciated on the trip southward from Seattle.

The musical propensity of L. J. Farmer which had been noted repeatedly in the early stages of the trip broke in earnest an hour before Portland was reached and the smoking room resounded, from that time until the lights of Portland were sighted, with the voices of practically all the men of the party in college and popular songs.

Eight boxes of cherries from the Milton Nursery Co., Miller & Sons, Milton, Ore., were received early in the trip and greatly enjoyed.

Among the names on the hotel register and not on the roll in the Secretary's office were: Fred R. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.; W. H. Stark, Stark City, Mo.; E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; L. C. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; E. L. Smith, Hood River, Ore.; H. F. Hillenmeyer, Lexington, Ky.

An interesting auto ride through streets and parks of Portland was a feature of the first convention day after a group photograph had been taken. At its close the visitors were taken to the fine residence of Chairman Pilkington, in Irvington Heights, where they were bombarded for half an hour with roses by many ladies and girls.

The reading of the report by Chairman Pitkin on legislation elicited interest at the convention. Especial interest was manifested by some, including President Meehan of Pennsylvania, in the legislative bill in that state which directly affects nurserymen. Readers of *American Fruits* read the provisions of the Pennsylvania bill two months ago and it was through this magazine that Chairman Pitkin learned of the measure.

"The Rochester Special"

Continued from Page 24

fleet, then in drydock, and the entire party was enabled to board the ship and inspect it under the guidance of Mr. Stark. This was one of the most interesting features of the entire trip to the coast. The trip on the sound, too, gave most of the party their first view of the waters of the Pacific ocean.

Upon returning to Seattle the party was taken in automobiles through the business and residence portion of the city and through the magnificent park system, under direction of Superintendent Thompson of the Park Department, a personal friend of President Thomas B. Meehan who had arranged this trip with Superintendent Thompson in advance. Constant expressions of surprise escaped the lips of the party as it was whisked over the smooth oiled parkways and treated to ever changing vistas from vantage points. The great work of cutting a channel to connect Washington and Union lakes for the passage of ships from Puget Sound and to lower the water in the former lake eight feet was visited.

The natural advantages of the Seattle park system remind one of that of Kansas City. They are unexcelled in this country. The party was taken directly to the railway station and restored to its special car. Cigars on this enjoyable auto trip were provided by President Meehan.

At Orenco, Ore.

The members of the two Associations and their wives, to the number of 250 on Friday afternoon went in special electric cars to Orenco, Ore., the site of the Oregon Nursery Company's big nurseries. Luncheon was served in the big packing house near the fine office building. This was typical of the hearty hospitality which characterized every courtesy extended to the visitors. F. H. Wiggins, of Toppenish, was toastmaster. Speeches were made by George C. Roeding, Thomas B. Meehan, P. A. Dix, Mrs. Harness, Hon. E. L. Smith, Ralph T. Olcott, John B. Morey, Peter Youngers, H. W. Kruckeberg, John C. Chase, President Young of the Oregon Electric railway, Richard Layritz president-elect of the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen, E. L. Sheppard, Albert Brownell, Miss Edna Purdy and M. McDonald of the Orenco Nursery Co., and President-elect J. B. Pilkington of the American Association of Nurserymen.

After the luncheon the visitors were taken on a two hours' drive through the extensive nurseries. Orenco, as its name implies, is the town which has grown up around the nurseries of this company. It is beautifully laid out, the office and other buildings of the nursery company forming the center, opposite the railway station. President McDonald, of the nursery company, said there were no bosses and no employees there—all are partners and all co-operate. The extent of the business was indicated by the territory covered as shown by the drive. The trip was greatly enjoyed by all. The Oregon Nursery Company has 1300 acres, one of the largest in the country.

FRESH PEACH SEED CROP

Gathered in the Ozark Hills

If you plant "Arkansas Natural Peach Pits" you will get good results. Write for prices.

PARKER BROS. NURSERY CO.

Fayetteville, Ark.

Members Present

Partial List of Those Who Attended the Meetings of the Societies, Taken from the Secretary's Register

Following is a list of those who registered at the secretary's office at Hotel Multnomah:

Frank W. Power, Orenco, Ore.; C. F. Breithaupt, Richland, Wash.; Eugene O'Hara, Guy M. Pilkington, Howard Evarts Weed, A. J. Clarke, R. V. Sluman, W. R. Harris, Albert Brownell, Albert Palm, F. K. Spaulding, E. J. Selete, C. D. Minton, J. B. Pilkington, D. M. Lewis, M. A. Diehl, H. A. Lewis, B. F. Peirce, Archibald M. Airlie, Charles P. McDougall, Benedict Nursery Co., Portland, Ore.; E. P. Drew, Yoncalla, Ore.; Henry W. Kruckeberg, Los Angeles, Cal.; James McHutchison, New York city; F. H. Wilson, Fresno, Cal.; Charles Howard, Hemet, Cal.; George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal.; R. M. Teague, San Francisco; John Gill, Berkeley, Cal.; W. R. Wood, Los Angeles, Cal.; William T. Kirkman, Fresno, Cal.; E. Wightman, Chico, Cal.; G. W. Miller, C. W. Miller, S. A. Miller, Milton, Ore.; C. A. Tonnieson, Tacoma, Wash.; M. McDonald, Orenco, Ore.; H. Schluter, San Rafael, Cal.; D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Iowa; B. A. Mitchell, Orenco, Ore.; E. F. Stephens, Nampa, Idaho; H. C. Butler, Kimberly, Idaho; F. Brandt, Oakland, Cal.; A. C. Meneray, Council Bluffs, Ia.; John A. Stewart, Christopher, Wash.; P. J. Dix, Salt Lake City, Utah; John A. Meyer, Orenco, Ore.; C. J. Atwood, Toppenish, Wash.; G. L. Welch, Fremont, Neb.; Sunset Nursery Co., Oakland, Cal.; Albany Nurseries, Albany, Ore.; Utah Nursery Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; Provo Nursery Co., Provo, Utah; E. J. Bernecke, Olympia, Wash.; Davis County Nurseries, E. J. Harness, Salt Lake City, Utah; R. McComb, Aldergrove, B. C.; Richard Layritz, Victoria, B. C.; R. E. Parsons, Orenco, Ore.; Earl D. Needham, Des Moines, Ia.; H. V. Meade, Orenco, Ore.; F. J. Rupert, Salem Nursery Co., Salem, Ore.; Charles L. Tratten, Vancouver, B. C.; Roy McDowell, Orenco, Ore.; Carl W. Davis, J. Horace McFarland Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; A. L. Kitchin, Guy Black, Roseburg, Ore.; E. A. Bennett, Salem, Ore.; O. R. Hays, Lewiston, Idaho; F. A. Wiggins, Toppenish, Wash.; Chris Rich, Orenco, Ore.; S. P. Whitney, Seattle, Wash.; A. T. Gossman, Wenatchee, Wash.; Villa Nursery, Montavilla, Ore.; E. E. Brown, A. Eckert, Detroit, Wash.; Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Cal.; Bellingham Nursery, Bellingham, Wash.; H. A. Walker, Riddle, Ore.; A. Lingham, Puyallup, Wash.; F. W. Settlemier, Woodburn, Ore.; Charles T. Hawkes, Caldwell, Ida.; Chico Nursery Co., Chico, Cal.; A. Holladay, Scappoose, Ore.; J. J. Porter, Salt Lake City, Utah; F. E. Paine, Camas, Wash.; Mitchell Nursery Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Leigh Overman, Spokane, Wash.; G. W. Pennebacker, Albany, Ore.; C. F. Lansing, Salem, Ore.; Rose View Nursery, A. I. Gale, Portland; C. C. Morse & Co., San Francisco; Charles P. Hartley, Emmett, Idaho; N. S. Bennett, Eden Valley Nursery, Medford, Ore.; Milton Moss, Huntsville, Ala.; Prof. A. J. Cook, Sacramento, Cal.; H. B. Patterson, Medford, Ore.; F. W. May, North Yakima, Wash.; Abrams Carl, Salem, Ore.; D. W. Coolidge, Pasadena, Cal.; E. H. Shepard, Better Fruit, Hood River, Ore.; F. A. Masee, F. H. Stanton, Odell, Ore.; D. J. Tighe, Billings, Mont.; Paul Roebber, Beaverton, Ore.; C. A. Epperson, Portland, Ore.; N. B. Harvey, Milwaukee, Ore.; M. L. Dean, Missoula, Mont.; F. C. Willson, Sunnyside, Cal.

The Harrison Nurseries

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house—the old houses weren't big enough to take care of things as fast as they were dug. The main house is about 400 feet long and 150 feet wide. "Mud-holes" are made in the cement floor and the roots of every tree are dipped before packing. A railroad switch runs along the house, and the car and house floor are on a level. So it isn't hard work to shoot the boxes into the car.

There are many other things of interest

around the nursery—the sawmill, where the boxes are made; the moss swamps, where we get all the packing moss; the fumigating plant; the cold storage house for keeping buds, a process originated by George Hale Harrison.

All these things mean something to you, because you want your stuff shipped in the best way, and put through as quick as possible. You want stock that will please your customers and bring "repeat" orders—you get it from Harrison's Nurseries.

The summer meeting of the Maryland-Delaware Horticultural Societies will be held at Berlin, July 31, and the members will be our guests while here. This summer meeting offers practical demonstrations of the value of modern methods in fruit growing, as the School of Horticulture of the Maryland Agricultural College is conducting a series of experiments in spraying and fertility in our bearing orchards. A visit at this time will give you a great deal of valuable information.

Berlin is on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs north and south, and on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic, which runs east and west. You can come one route and go another, in this way visiting a larger part of the country. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington are our nearest large cities.

We would like to have you come to Berlin, see the nurseries, the bearing orchards, the big farms around here, and go to Ocean City for a dip in salt water. Come at any time—we are always at home and ready to receive visitors. Let us know when you can come and we will meet you at the station and make every effort to have you enjoy your visit here. We will pay your hotel expenses while here.

Write or wire for our new Surplus List of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc. You should plan now for your fall business.

HARRISON'S NURSERIES.

Berlin, Maryland.

Many acres of apple orchards will be planted this year in Barry county, Mich., owing to big prices for high grade apples in the last few years.

The Nut Growers—At the last annual meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association, which was held at Gulfport, Miss., Houston was selected as the meeting place for 1913. The date of this meeting has not been fixed by the executive committee, but it will doubtless be held between the 1st and 15th of November. Houston and all Texas will strive to make this convention a record-breaker, both in attendance and interest. The president, Charles A. Van Dusee, has appointed a committee on programme which will meet in Houston this month to perfect all arrangements for the November meeting. This committee is composed of the president, Charles A. Van Dusee; the secretary, J. B. Wight, and Theodore Bechtel. This committee will be guests of Houston from the time they leave home until their return, and it is the purpose of the citizens of Houston to entertain them royally while in the city and to give them a taste of what will come at the November meeting of the association.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

CORN HARVESTER with Binder Attachment cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winnow. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price \$20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the harvester saved me over \$25.00 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks will make 4 bushels corn to a shock. Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., SALINA, KAN.

Federal Board To Nursery Stock Importers

C. L. Marlatt, Washington, D. C., has issued this circular of information to importers of nursery stock:

The experience of the importing season just completed has indicated the desirability of certain modifications of the regulations for carrying out the Plant Quarantine Act, and Circular No. 44, effective July 1, 1913, is issued to replace Circular No. 41. The modifications referred to embody the three plant quarantine decisions already issued as amendments to the regulations, and certain other changes indicated below.

Established 1866

W. T. HOOD & CO.

"Old Dominion Nurseries"

RICHMOND, VA.

Growers or a General Line of

High Grade Nursery Stock

Offer for FALL 1913 Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, California Privet 1 and 2 year, extra fine. Send us your list for quotations.

"American Fruits" Year Book and Directory Of Nurserymen

Nurserymen of the United States, Canada and Europe are listed with their addresses in the "AMERICAN FRUITS" YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY.

Also the shipping laws regulating transportation of Nursery Stock in the Union and in Canada, with the name of the State Official in charge. Statistical matter concerning the Nursery Business and Directories of Nursery and Horticultural Organizations, national, district and state.

Alphabetically arranged, profusely illustrated and indexed for ready reference.

The only exclusive Nursery Directory in the world.

PRICE \$1.00

American Fruits Publishing Co.

123 Ellwanger & Barry Building

Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Do not let the accounts owing you remain longer unpaid. Send them to us at once. We are prompt, energetic, and reasonable, and can reach any point in the United States and Canada.

NATIONAL FLORISTS' BOARD OF TRADE,
58 Pine St., N. Y.

Reg. 1.—No change.

Reg. 2.—Amplified by the addition of the classification of plants hitherto given on the permit, with some definitions.

Reg. 3.—Changed to correspond with the new forms of permits. In respect to applications for importation of nursery stock from countries which maintain nursery stock inspection, the principal change is in providing for an open permit. One permit, therefore, authorizes importations, for the entire season, from a single foreign firm without reference to kind or quantity except as to pines, which must be scientifically named in the application. In respect to applications for permits to import nursery stock from countries which do not maintain nursery stock inspection, the exact quantity and exact designation must be given.

Reg. 4.—No material change.

Reg. 5.—Changed to apply to the new forms of permits, and made to include Plant Quarantine Decision No. 2, in respect to plants or plant products under quarantine.

Reg. 6.—Omission of the portion which becomes of noneffect after July 1st, and the inclusion of Plant Quarantine Decision No. 1, providing for treatment of infested nursery stock from countries without official system of inspection.

Reg. 7.—Modified by addition of term "exporter," so that certificates can be made out in the name of the exporter where the goods are accumulated from a number of small growers.

Reg. 8.—Not essentially changed except as to addition of Plant Quarantine Decision No. 3, providing a penalty for failure to give proper notification, false notification, or mislabeling.

Reg. 9.—Omitted. (The declaration before a foreign consul is deemed unnecessary in view of the more exact requirements of certification.)

Reg. 9.—Equals former Regulation 10. Changes immaterial.

Reg. 11.—Omitted. (Required marking of packages indicated in Act and in Regulation 6.)

It will be noted that practically all of the changes in the regulations indicated above are in the nature of corrections of errors, the removal of unnecessary restrictions, or elimination of requirements hitherto imposed.

Personal

The "Battle Hymn of the Apple," in the June number of *American Fruits*, was by Belle Dorothy Helm, instead of Helen, as printed. She is a resident of Quincy, Ill., a successful publisher and a light in literature. We are indebted to James Handly, of Quincy, both originally and for this correction.

George E. Merrill, Chief Deputy State Horticultural Commissioner, of California, has been dismissed from the state service by Commissioner A. J. Cook, his chief, and head of the State Horticultural Commission. "Office politics" is said to have been the cause of the trouble between Merrill and Dr. Cook.

Otto Heineken returned from Europe, where he obtained, besides the agency of J. Heins' Sons, Halstenbek, that of E. Neubert, wholesale export grower of lily of the valley and potgrown lilacs for forcing, Wandabek; also the agency of A. Keilholz, wholesale exporter of strictly high grade,

tested vegetable seed, Quedlinburg, Germany. Mr. Heineken is on his annual tour through the United States and Canada, during which time his brother, F. Heineken, will answer inquiries and applications for quotations, etc., from headquarters at 17 Battery Place, New York, where the office is connected with the well-known firm of Dietrich Heydemann, international forwarder and Custom broker.

"Herewith is yearly contract for advertisement for twice the amount of space we have been using. We are getting results and we can stand more."

BERCKMANS' Dwarf Golden Arbor-Vitae (Biota Aurea Nana)

Camellias, home-grown
Azalea indica, home grown
Teas' Weeping Mulberry, extra heavy
Lilacs, best named sorts
Grafted Wistarias, 2 to 4 years old
Biota Aurea Conspicua, all sizes
Biota Japonica Filiformis, 1 to 4 ft., fine plants
Magnolia Grandiflora, Magnolia Fuscata,
Magnolia Purpurea, Exochorda Grandiflora,
Deutzia, Philadelphus
We have a large stock of fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs

All orders receive prompt and careful attention

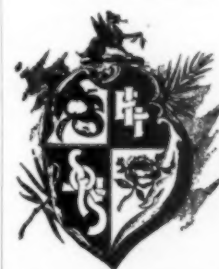
P. J. BERCKMANS CO., Inc.

Fruitland Nurseries

Established 1866

AUGUSTA, GA.

The Monroe Nursery I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co. MONROE, MICH.



Over
Sixty Years
in the
Business

Offer a
General
Line of

CHOICE NURSERY STOCK

Cherry and Std. Pear

of extra quality. If you are in the market for superior trees write us for prices.

I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS CO.
MONROE, MICH.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Ilgenfritz
Graft and Stock Planter
and Firmer.

KNOX NURSERIES Cherry Trees

One and two years old. The best the market affords

H. M. Simpson & Sons,
VINCENNES, IND.

Southern Nurserymen's Convention In August

O. JOE HOWARD, Pomona, N. C., President

THE annual convention of the Southern Nurserymen's Association will be held at Mont Eagle, Tenn., the fourth Wednesday in August. Since very few of the nurserymen of the South will go to the National meeting at Portland, it is confidently expected that there will be a large attendance at the Southern meeting. Mont Eagle is quite a summer resort, and one that is easily reached from Chattanooga. It is very probable that the meeting will be for two days only, giving the delegates time


to take in the mountain scenery; and as this point is close to Winchester, it will afford an excellent opportunity to visit the nurseries there, as well as those at Chase and Huntsville, Ala.

This meeting is going to be a "free for all" in the discussions, and we expect a lively time in the sessions of the convention. Further information can be had by applying to A. I. Smith, Secretary, Knoxville, Tenn., or the president. Tell your neighbor about the meeting and get him to go. Of course you are going to be there.

death of its secretary, Miss Martha G. Lear, on May 29, 1913. Miss Lear was the daughter of the late Charles B. and Margaret Palmer Lear, and was a resident of West Chester throughout her life. She was a successful business woman, having entered the employ of the Morris Nursery Company twenty-four years ago, and by close application to business arose to the position of office manager and secretary of the company, of which George Achelis is president. She was also connected with the Lorgus company.

If it relates to Nurseries, Arboriculture or Commercial Horticulture, look it up in "American Fruits."

In order to do this, save every issue of the Magazine. It is indexed.



When You Need
APPLE SEEDLINGS
APPLE BUDS
APPLE GRAFTS
APPLE SCIONS
APPLE TREES

Remember
JIM PARKER
The Apple Tree Specialist

MULBERRIES

WE ARE GROWERS OF
HICKS,
DOWNING,
STUBBS,
BLACK ENG.
NEW AMERICAN

Will have about 75,000 to 100,000 for
Fall Delivery, 1913

BUFFALO NURSERY COMPANY
McCullers, R. F. D., No. 1, N. C.

FOR FALL OF 1913
We offer more than our usual supply of One and Two Year Apple Trees. We still have a large lot of Scions to offer. Write for prices.
JOHN A. CANNEDY NURSERY & ORCHARD CO.
CARROLLTON, ILL.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.
FREDONIA, N. Y.
GROWERS OF

**Grapevines Currants
Gooseberries Blackberries**

Leading varieties well rooted. Write for prices naming kinds and quantity wanted.

Established 40 Years

Large stock CLEMATIS PANICULATA,
2-year and 3-year
Also SHRUBS and HERBACEOUS PLANTS
for Fall 1913

T. R. NORMAN
PAINESVILLE, Successor to Norman & Hacker, O.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

BERRY PLANT NURSERY
WICK HATHAWAY, DEPT. 5 MADISON, OHIO
All the leading varieties of Blackberry, Strawberry and Raspberry Plants, including Golden Queen
Herbert St. Rigis. FOR FALL and SPRING 1913-14
ORDER EARLY

Obituary

G. S. Pickett

G. S. Pickett, an honored citizen and pioneer nurseryman, passed away May 2d, at his home in Clyde, Ohio, after an illness of one week. On April 24th he was taken sick while at work in his office at the nursery. The best medical attention was of no avail.



Gershom S. Pickett was born near Erie, Pa., January 1, 1835. He was educated at the Academy at Berlin Heights, Ohio, and taught school near there for several years. Afterwards he purchased a farm and soon went into the nursery business, in which he continued throughout his life. In 1881 he purchased the Clyde Nursery, and moved there with his family in the spring, just after packing season, and thus entered upon a larger field of activity.

Mr. Pickett had been a life-long worker in the Methodist church, wherever he has lived, being Sunday School superintendent, church chorister, and recording steward for many years, holding the last office at the time of his death. His health had been failing for the last six years, but he seldom complained, was always cheerful and in good spirits, and kept at his chosen work until the last. Mr. Pickett was well and favorably known by his brother nurserymen, who were always pleased to do business with him.

The nursery business will be carried on by his only son, A. R. Pickett, who has been looking after all the outside work, and much of the office work for the last five years.

Miss Martha G. Lear
The Morris Nursery Company, West Chester, Pa., announces with deep regret the

The Jewell

Nursery Co.

Lake City, Minn.

Established 1868 1500 Acres

Specialties for Fall 1913

Norway and Carolina Poplar. 2-3,
3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-8, 8-10, 10-12 feet.
Box Elder, Ash, Elm Seedlings—all
sizes

American Basswood and Soft Maple
Trees.

100,000 Currants, red and white.

75,000 McIntosh, Jonathan, Bell-
flower, Winesap, etc. 2 year, fine
stock.

Three year apple in all Hardy Varieties.

Three year Crab.

Yellow Dogwood, Snowball,
Hydrangea

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES
LET US PRICE YOUR GENERAL
WANT LIST

New Strawberries

Our annual plant catalog free to all. Reliable, interesting and instructive. All about the New Ever-bearers and other important varieties. The New Progressive Everbearing Strawberry. Rockhill's best of all, now offered for the first. Plants set last spring and fruiting until the ground froze produced for us at the rate of \$1,000 per acre for the fruit alone. A Great Sensation.

Address C. N. FLANSBURGH & SON, Jackson, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER

PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA KOSTER

True grafted stock in sizes 2 1-2 to 3 ft.
3-4 ft. and 4-5 ft.

MOST REASONABLE OFFER; MUST SELL
DELIVERY FALL 1913-SPRING 1914

KALLEN & LUNNEMANN, BOSKOOP, HOLLAND

Address till June 10th
Care Maltus & Ware, 14 Stone St., New York

Heikes-Huntsville-Trees

HUNTSVILLE WHOLESALE NURSERIES



Huntsville, Ala.

For the Fall Trade of 1913
We offer

**Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries,
Peaches, Roses, Pecans, and
Magnolia Grandifolia**

In Large Quantities as Usual

See Our Price List for Particulars.

Address, **HUNTSVILLE WHOLESALE NURSERIES,
Huntsville, Ala.**

Vincennes Nurseries

W. C. REED, Prop.

Vincennes, Ind.

We Are Pleased to Offer for Fall 1913

CHERRY TWO YEAR, all leading sour varieties
CHERRY ONE YEAR, general list leading sorts, sour and sweet
PEACH ONE YEAR, 30 varieties
APPLE TWO YEAR, all grades
APPLE ONE YEAR, cut backs, very strong
SILVER MAPLE, all grades

Can furnish the above in Car Load lots or less. Also Pear,
Plum, Quince, Compass Cherry, Currants, Gooseberry,
Catalpa Speciosa and Ornamentals in good assortment.

Please submit List of Wants for Prices
Personal Inspection Invited.

The Willadean Nurseries

OFFER A VERY COMPLETE LIST OF
**Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Ever-
greens, Vines and Herbaceous Plants**
A LIMITED STOCK OF
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

and would advise placing orders early for seedlings. Forest
Tree Seeds in limited supply. Prices quoted on application.
Trade list ready.

THE DONALDSON CO.
Sparta, Kentucky

"Everything for the Nurseryman"

COLORING PLATES--All Kinds
Plate Books, Folios, Maps, Cards
Printed Forms, Circulars and
PROMPT SERVICE

ROCHESTER LITHOGRAPHING CO.
22 Elizabeth St., Rochester, N. Y.

We offer the Trade in stock that is strictly first
class, for season's shipment:

APPLE: 1 in. up, 3-4—1 in., 5-8—3-4 in., and smaller grades.
Long on commercial sorts.

CHERRY. 1 in. up, 3-4—1 in., and all smaller grades. Specially
attractive proposition on Cherry in car lots.

PEACH: 1 year and June buds.

PEAR: Long on Kieffer and Garber, all grades.

FIGS, JAPAN PERSIMMON, MULBERRY, GRAPE, EVER-
GREENS, SHADE TREES, CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Your want list will be appreciated

WAXAHACHIE NURSERY COMPANY,
J. R. MAYHEW, Pres. WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS

64th YEAR

BALTIMORE NURSERIES

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

We Offer for Fall 1913 and Spring 1914

HIGH GRADE STOCK

General Line—Peach, Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, California
Privet in 1 and 2 yr. fine stock.

Oriental Planes, Norway Maples, American Elms,
Silver Maples, Horse Chestnuts, etc.

Will make prices right on Peach and Privet in carload lots
for early orders.

Send us your list of wants

The Best Tree Digger on Earth



Write for Descriptive Circular and Prices

STARK BROS.

Nurseries and Orchards Companies

LOUISIANA MO.



Thousands of Thrifty, Shapely Evergreens and Other Ornamentals Grown Right, and Ready to Ship on Your Order

We make a specialty of growing evergreens for the trade. You will find that we have a splendid line of Norway Spruce, Colorado Blue Spruce, Koster's Blue Spruce, American Arborvitae, White Pine, in quantity sufficient to fill almost any order, also, many thousands of other kinds of evergreens, ornamentals, shade trees, shrubs, etc. Our soil is specially adapted to growing ornamental stock and our specimens are well formed and finely colored. No finer stock can be grown or obtained anywhere.

The illustrations show practical ways of using evergreens

and other ornamentals, and our landscape man will gladly help you plan other arrangements. Your customers will want to plant evergreens this fall and if you are able to suggest artistic groupings you will be able to sell the trees.

Evergreen windbreaks protect the farm buildings, shelter the stock from cold winds, and the investment pays handsome returns in comfort and satisfaction, as well as saving fuel, paint and repairs. Harrison's Evergreens will please your customers and make money for you. Write for special prices on these evergreens and ask for suggestions about grouping.

American Arborvitae

18 to 24 in.
2 to 3 ft.
3 to 4 ft.
4 to 5 ft.

Colorado Blue Spruce

12 in.
18 in.
4 ft.

Koster Blue Spruce

12 to 18 in.
18 to 24 in.
2 to 3 ft.
3 ft.

Norway Spruce

12 to 18 in.
18 to 24 in.
2 to 3 ft.
3 to 4 ft.

White Pine

2 to 3 ft.
3 to 4 ft.
4 to 5 ft.
5 to 6 ft.

White Spruce

12 to 18 in.
18 to 24 in.
2 to 3 ft.

Here is a list of Surplus Stock of Fruit Trees for Fall orders. Remember that "We Grow all the Trees we Sell" and that you can safely guarantee any or our stock—we stand back of it.

APPLES—Buds—1 Year

200 Amer. Golden Russett
10000 Baldwin
3000 Ben Davis
400 Carolina Red June
400 Chenango, (Strawb'y.)
300 Dominie
15000 Duchess
1500 Early Harvest
250 Early Strawberry
600 Fallwater
500 Fall Pippin
1000 Fameuse
400 Golden Beauty
150 Golden Sweet
5000 Gravenstein
20000 Grimes' Golden
1500 Hubbardston
600 Hyslop
25000 Jonathan
2000 King
1000 Maiden Blush
60000 Mammoth Blk. Twig
250 Martha
15000 McIntosh Red
150 Missouri Pippin
200 Myrick
2000 Nero
3000 Northern Spy
1500 N. W. Greening
400 Opalescent
1500 Paradise Winter Sweet
1200 Rambo
5000 Red Astrachan
4000 R. I. Greening
3000 Rome Beauty
500 Smith's Cider
1500 Smokehouse
1200 Spitzenburg
2000 Starr
5000 Stark
90000 Stayman's Winesap
1000 Summer Hagloe

600 Sweet Bough
600 Transcendent
12000 Wealthy
12000 Wm. Early Red
10000 Winesap
2000 Winter Banana
5000 Wolf River
250 Yellow Belleflower
12000 Yellow Transparent
6000 York Imperial

APPLES—Buds—2 Years

100 A. G. Russett
500 Alexander
9000 Baldwin
5000 Ben Davis
100 Bismark
15 Benoni
100 Belleflower
100 Chenango Strawberry
100 Coffelt Beauty
15 Cooper's Market
100 Carthouse
150 Duchess
150 Dominie
100 Ensee
100 Ely. Strawberry
100 Ely. Colton
1200 Ely. Harvest
15 Fanny
500 Fallwater
500 Fourth of July
300 Golden Beauty
4000 Gano
1000 Gravenstein
150 Grimes' Golden
150 Hyslop
100 Jefferies
3000 Jonathan
700 King
75 Lawver
50 Lankford
100 Longfield
100 Limbertwig

150 Missouri Pippin
100 Martha
100 Myrick
100 Mann
1000 Nero
1000 N. W. Greening
400 Paradise Winter Sweet
100 Pewaukee
100 Porter
100 Rome Beauty
3000 Red Astrachan
100 Rawles Janet
100 Rolfe
300 Rambo
100 Red June
200 Spitzenburg
300 Sweet Bough
100 Smith Cider
100 Scott's Winter
100 Salome
100 Springdale
500 Stark

15000 Stayman's Winesap
1200 Transcendent
500 Talman Sweet
150 Winter Banana
100 Walbridge
300 Wolf River
7500 Winesap
2000 Wealthy
20000 York Imperial
7500 Yellow Transparent

APPLES—Grafts—2 Year

7000 Baldwin
7000 Stayman's Winesap
500 Winesap
7000 York Imperial

APPLES—Budded—3 Year

10000 York Imperial

PEACHES—Buds—1 Year

200 Admiral Dewey
250 Alexander
23000 Belle of Ga.

3000 Bilyeu's Late Oct.
250 Bray's Rare Ripe
1000 Capt. Ede
30000 Carman
9000 Chair's Choice
3500 Champion
250 Chinese Clg.
4000 Crawford's Early
21000 Crawford's Late
250 Connett's So. Early
1000 Crosby
1000 Edgmont Beauty
45000 Elberta
600 Engles' Mammoth
900 Fitzgerald
2000 Foster
1100 Ford's Late White
2500 Fox Seedling
1500 Francis
3000 Geary's Hold On
750 Globe
150 Gold Drop
3750 Greensboro
300 Harrison Cling
1300 Hiley
1600 Iron Mountain
150 Jackson Cling
2000 Kalamazoo
700 Krummell's Oct.
250 Late Elberta
1000 Levy's Late
700 Mamie Ross
200 Marshall
250 Matthew's Beauty
2000 Mayflower
300 McCollister
100 Miss Lola
1250 Moore's Favorite
5000 Mountain Rose
1500 New Prolific
2500 Niagara
5000 Old Mixon Free
250 Picquet's Late

Harrison's Nurseries
J.G. HARRISON & SONS PROPRIETORS
BERLIN MARYLAND

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